# Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVII. Philadelphia, April 14, 1838. Whole No. 872.


For the Saturday Evening Post.

## PHILOSOPHY AND LOVE.

[illegible]

...enslaved. Compelled to labor, by the terrors of military discipline, for a small part of the produce of the soil, they have retained the severity, without the advantage of servitude; the industrious habits, the flourishing aspect of the island, have disappeared; the surplus wealth, the agricultural opulence of the fields, have ceased; from being the greatest exporting island in the West Indies, it has ceased to raise any sugar; and the inhabitants, reduced to half their former amount, and bitterly galled by their republican task-masters, have relapsed into the indolence and inactivity of savage life."

## AN APRIL DAY.

All day the low-hung clouds have dropt,
Their garnered fulness down;
All day that soft grey mist hath wrapt
Hill, valley, grove, and town.
There has not been a sound to-day
To break the calm of nature;
Nor motion, I might almost say,
Of life or living creature;
Of waving bough, or warbling bird,
Or cattle faintly lowing;
I could have half believed I heard
The leaves and blossoms growing.
I stood to hear—I love it well,
The rain's continuous sound,
[illegible]
Down straight into the ground.
For leafy thickness is not yet
Earth's naked breast to screen,
Though every dripping branch is set
With shoots of tender green.
Sure, since I looked at early morn,
Those honeysuckle buds
Have swelled to double growth; that thorn
Hath put forth larger studs;
That lilac's cleaving cones have burst
The milkwhite flowers revealing;
Even now, upon my senses first
Methinks their sweets are stealing.
The very earth, the steamy air,
Is all with fragrance rife;
And grace and beauty every where
Are flushing into life.
Down, down they come—those fruitful stores!
Those earth rejoicing drops!
A momentary deluge pours,
Then thins, decreases, stops;
And ere the dimples on the stream
Have circled out of sight,
Lo! from the west, a parting gleam
Breaks forth of amber light.
But yet behold—abrupt and loud,
Comes down the glittering rain;
The farewell of a passing cloud,
The fringes of her train.

## VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY.

*Proceedings of the Geographical Society.*

Nov. 13. Sir Woodbine Parish, V. P. in the chair.—This being the first meeting for the season, was numerously attended, and especially by Arctic navigators as Sir Edward Parry, Doctor Richardson, &c., to greet the return of Captain Back from his late remarkable voyage. We noticed also Prince Musignano, from Florence, and Baron Charles Hugel, of Vienna. Numerous donations of books and maps were announced; several new candidates for admission were proposed; and Col. Lapie, of the Depot de la [illegible]

[illegible]

For the Saturday Evening Post.

## LINES

ON THE DEATH OF MY SISTER, A. C. B.

*Died September, 1837.*

Thy years, my sister, were but fleet and few,
Ere Death's relentless dart with swiftness sped,
Transfixed thy noble heart! Like the sweet rose
Just opening its leaves to summer's breath,
But separated from its tender stem
By the first wind that blows—in ruin lies!
Such was thy life.—Thy virtues just disclosed,
Were casting sweetness 'round—and all thy friends
Regarding thee with love and admiration,
Wished for thee yet, long years of happiness.—
But suddenly the icy hand of Death
Descended on thee, and thy spirit fled
Unto the distant land where all is joy!
———Oh! to the hearts
Of those who gave thee life—what bitter pangs
Thy death imparted!—'Twas to them a wound
Which time alone can heal.—Days, months and years
May circle all away, and still thy form
Shall to their minds be present, and thy voice
Be heard in ev'ry breeze!—But 'tis enough—
I dwell not on thy virtues—they are 'graved
Deep in the mem'ries of thy many friends—
I dwell not on thy beauty, for thy form
Is now more beautiful in Heaven above.
T. D.

BLOCKADE OF

## THE ISLAND OF CURACOA.

*By the Author of "Nelsonian Reminiscences."*

Early in the present century the Hon. John Murray was entrusted by the vice-admiral commanding in chief on the Jamaica station with his Majesty's frigate La Fortune and two eighteen-gun sloops, in addition to his own frigate La Franchise, for the purpose of capturing the island of Curacoa, then a Dutch settlement, lying off the Spanish Main, and which the commodore pledged himself to subject to the British crown in a given space of time. It was my good or ill fortune (I have hardly made up my mind which) to be first lieutenant of one of these sloops. The proclamation of blockade was made in the Jamaica Gazettes, and notice given that any vessels found within a certain distance of the island would be subject to capture; but this did not check the philanthropy of our American friends, who could not brook the idea of people being starved on compulsion, and very charitably used every means in their pow- [illegible]

[illegible]

...me on board La Franchise, for I felt most anxious to interest the commodore for my young friend, the burgomaster. This request was complied with, and I stepped on board La Franchise as she bore up for Fort Amsterdam, having directed the Rein Deer, by signal, to cruise to windward of the island.

### THE EXECUTION.

So many years have elapsed that memory's log does not enable me to describe precisely the person of the Honourable John Murray, (whose sister, Lady Augusta, was married to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex,) but I remember well that on entering the cabin of La Franchise, a tall slender gentleman, much emaciated in person, and looking in extreme ill-health, rose from the easy-chair, in which he had been reclining in his dressing gown, and with courtly address answered my bow, saying, "You are the officer, I presume, who commanded last night's party on shore."

I again bowed, (affirmatively;) he resumed his seat, and motioned me to take one near him.

"I am far from well," said he, "and very weak, which must be my apology for any seeming rudeness."

This was unnecessary, for a more finished gentleman, with polished urbanity and suavity of manner, it had never been my good fortune to meet.

"From Hersica's report, I judge your feelings were too susceptible for the irksome duty imposed on you."

"I hope, Captain Murray," I rejoined, "that I carried your intentions into execution in the most lenient manner that circumstances would permit. Hersica's advice appeared to me to spring from the disposition of a demon; and I feel assured, not only from your appearance, but from the high character for humanity you bear, that were you, sir, in my place, you would have acted in a similar manner."

He replied, "At your age I should. My remarks are far from intending to convey any censure; on the contrary, I highly approve of the feelings you evinced, and have liberated the youngest of your prisoners, on his promise to put the burgomaster's and other letters in possession of the governor in two hours. I have also addressed him, with official information, that those the fortune of war has placed in my power shall be hanged in sight of Fort Amsterdam at the hour of noon, that is, should but one English prisoner suffer death in accordance with the proclamation the governor had communicated to me."

"O sir! would that you had been pleased to have made the youthful burgomaster the mes- [illegible]

[illegible]

...frantic energy embraced the governor's knees, and piteously begged for mercy on her husband. He must have been harder than adamant to have withstood this heart broken and drooping flower. I saw him raise her, and order the gallows to be taken down. The prisoners were marched to the mole, and embarked in a large Dutch boat; and she pulled for the commodore. La Franchise resumed her flags at the mast-head, dismissed all appearance of mourning, and [illegible] like bees in the rigging, simultaneously cheered;—and I felt as if a mountain had been removed from my breast.

## —Sunday Reading.—

From the Northampton Courier.

### HYMN AT MIDNIGHT.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

Source of all life and joy and light!
Creator of each starry sphere,
That o'er me on the arch of Night
Gleams like a diamond soft and clear;
Oh, as I gaze transported now
On yonder blue, resplendent dome,
Deign but to hear my prayer that thou
Wilt call my erring spirit home!

Home from this world's fast fading powers,
Frail visions and deluding dreams,
To that fair clime of Eden flowers,
Soft airs and brightly flowing streams.
Oh, make me feel that while I stay
A sojourner and stranger here,
My soul must seek its homeward way
Far, far beyond each starry sphere.

I kneel before thy gorgeous throne,
Upon thy footstool, King of kings!
And, gazing on the glories strown
Beneath the Holy Spirit's wings,
Abject and weak, my awe-struck heart
Would from thy dazzling presence flee,
If, Saviour, thou didst not impart
Rays of undying hope to me!

As yonder faintly glimmering star,
Receives its lustre from the sun,
Though from its fiery splendors far,—
So from thy love, Almighty One!
My spirit drinks immortal light:
Oh, never may that light decay,
But, like yon diamond of the night,
In heaven's own beauty melt away.

### SPIRIT OF CHRISTIANITY.

It was the great purpose of Christ to create the world anew, to make a deep, broad, enduring change in human beings. He came to breathe his own soul into men, to bring them through faith into a connexion and sympathy with himself, by which they would receive His divine virtue, as the branches receive quickening influences from the vine in which they abide, and the limbs from the head to which they are vitally bound.

It was especially the purpose of Jesus Christ, to redeem men from the slavery of selfishness, to raise them to a divine, disinterested love. By this he intended that his followers should be known, that his religion should be broadly divided from all former institutions. [illegible]

[illegible]

## A LETTER FROM
# Nicholas Biddle to J. Q. Adams.

### TO THE HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, WASHINGTON.

My Dear Sir—

I propose to say a few words on the question whether the Banks should resume specie payments in May next. I do this because my position seems to justify, if not require it. For nineteen years I have been connected with the institution which caused the last resumption, and during all that period my efforts have been directed to secure to the country the benefits of a sound currency, and to banish from circulation every thing but the precious metals and notes always convertible into them. I think that no other currency is safe or tolerable; and that we should now return to it at the first moment it can be done permanently.—For this purpose the institution to which I belong has made great efforts. Since the suspension in May last it has bought and added to its vaults nearly three millions of dollars in gold and silver; and now with a capital of thirty-five millions, its notes in circulation are six millions, while its specie, after paying more than half a million to the Government of the United States, amounts to nearly four millions, and it has eight or ten millions of funds in Europe. Our principles therefore incline us to an early resumption; our preparations would justify it—and if we were at all influenced by the poor ambition of doing what others cannot do so readily, or the still poorer desire of profiting by the disasters of others, the occasion would certainly be tempting. But the Bank of the United States makes common cause with the other Banks, and the character and prosperity of the country are identified with its banking system. They must stand or fall together—and it is of vital importance that the banks should act wisely and act harmoniously, and above all that they should not suffer themselves to be driven, by the dread of being thought weak, into rash and hazardous enterprizes. The great prerogative of strength is not to be afraid of doing right; and it belongs to those who have no fear that prudent counsels will be mistaken for timidity, to examine calmly whether the general interests of the country recommend the voluntary resumption of specie payments in May next. I say the voluntary resumption, because there is not now, nor has there ever been, any legal suspension of specie payments as there was for more than twenty years in England. The suspension is wholly conventional between the banks and the community, and rests on their mutual conviction that it is for their mutual benefit. In truth the banks are but the mere agents of that community. They have no funds not already lent out to the people, of whose property and industry they are the representatives. They are only other names for the farms, the commerce, the factories, and the internal improvements of the country—and the enquiry whether the banks are ready to resume is only another form of asking whether the people are ready to pay their debts to the banks.

The true question then after all, is, whether the time has arrived when the banks should announce that the causes of the suspension, which then satisfied the community, have ceased to exist, and that the suspension itself, with all its necessary attendants of protraction, need no longer be continued. To that [illegible]

[illegible] England should decline, it might be inferred that England owes to the United States more than we have yet drawn from her. But it is not exchange alone that has fallen—exchange on England has not fallen in New York as much as the internal exchanges or stocks or real estate, or house rent have fallen.—This fact seems decisive as to the cause. But can this depression continue? Certainly not. These rigorous measures are understood to be only preliminary—only preparations for an expansion by the banks of New York, which is to restore ease and confidence. Well, the moment this ease and confidence return, all things will rise, and exchange of course among the number. Besides this unnatural condition will work its own remedy, as all irregularities are cured by their own excesses. To sell every thing and to buy nothing is impracticable, and when the English have bought all the produce we have to spare, we must of course buy from them what manufactures they have to spare. As soon as the proceeds of our industry are realized in England—while we have gradually exhausted our supply of English goods—our own merchants will convert their profits into a fresh supply to be brought over; or, if this process be too slow, the English manufacturers themselves will send their own goods for sale. In either case the exchange will recover its equilibrium, and of course will rise here, for between two such countries as America and England, a permanent inequality of exchange, as a basis of the metallic currency of either, is impossible.

V. Perceiving nothing in the conduct of the Government to justify an early resumption, let us see if there be any thing in the state of the country which recommends it. Now what is the condition of our affairs? The suspension found us with a heavy debt to the banks—not less probably than five hundred millions—with large balances from the Southern and Western States to the Atlantic cities, and with a very considerable debt to Europe. All parties were willing to pay; almost all were able to pay; but great forbearance and great indulgence were necessary from the creditor, and above all, after such a convulsion, the great restorer was time; time to settle; time to adjust accounts; time to send the debtors' crops to market; time to dispose of his property with the least sacrifice; time to bring out his resources to pay his debts. In all the large movements of human affairs, as in the operations of nature, the great law is gentleness—violence is the last resource of weakness.—The disease of the country was an over-strained and distempered energy. The remedy was repose. The question of the currency, though important, was only secondary. The first concern was to pay our debts, and especially not to depreciate the value of our means of paying them. Accordingly it seemed to me that after the suspension, the true course of this country was to begin a gentle and gradual diminution of loans sufficient to prevent the hazards of expansion, while the restraint of specie payments was removed, and to prepare for the resumption, but with no rash competition as to the amount which the several banks could curtail—to make no violent changes in the standard of value, and give time for a settlement with foreigners, and among ourselves, on the same as nearly the same basis upon which these mutual engagements were contracted—letting the crops go to their destined markets without depreciating their price. After this, the resumption, with the aid [illegible]

[illegible] is to forward its produce to Europe. Instead of this the Banks are reducing their [illegible] upon their debtors for payment [illegible] unreasonable. It is stopping [illegible] are carrying the crop to [illegible] May too is not the right time [illegible] ample, it requires on an average [illegible] take cotton from New Orleans [illegible] posing it immediately sold, [illegible] ten days to give a banker's [illegible] two months, so that by the [illegible] would not be actually realized [illegible] which left New Orleans [illegible] more than one fourth or one [illegible] had been shipped. Much, [illegible] when shipped, but I speak [illegible] ing possession of the proceeds [illegible] events not one half of the crop [illegible] rope by the month of May. [illegible] the season when the credits [illegible] of Southern and Western [illegible] the North; and the crop from [illegible] are to come, remains unsold [illegible] too, is the time when the [illegible] brought from the interior [illegible] Banks, when the circulation [illegible] than at any other period, and [illegible] for the trade to China and [illegible] particularly unpropitious for [illegible]

VII. It remains now to [illegible] general views of the expediency [illegible] May, should be changed by [illegible] Banks of the city of New York [illegible] period.

For the gentlemen of New York [illegible] that decision, I have great [illegible] der ordinary circumstances [illegible] own convictions to their better [illegible] derstanding. But the nature [illegible] ment is weakened by the knowledge [illegible] the Banks of New York would [illegible] idea of a resumption in May [illegible] nity allowed by the Legislature [illegible] they fear that it will not be [illegible] tinctly avowed at the Bank [illegible] putation who visited Philadelphia [illegible] and again. Now this may be [illegible] the Banks of New York to [illegible] reason whatever for the Banks [illegible] the same. The States of Pennsylvania [illegible] of Kentucky, have Legislatures [illegible] has, and they have refused [illegible] resume in May next. Why [illegible] gislature of New York, and [illegible] ture? The position of New York [illegible] gretted. But how is it to [illegible] Legislature out of twenty-six [illegible] a law forfeiting the charters [illegible] unable to redeem their notes [illegible] lamity overtakes the country [illegible] specie, so far from being criminal [illegible] public safety—so adopted [illegible] confirmed by this very Legislature [illegible] originally designed to guard [illegible] become the punishment of [illegible] Legislative body which [illegible] year is now in session, and [illegible] extend the indemnity till a [illegible] for resuming. I presume [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] parent superiority in the exchanges which this process, is wholly fallacious as well as injurious. The state of the exchanges in New York proves nothing whatever, except the scarcity of money in New York. The exchanges are even less depreciated than many other things. The bank notes of the Southern States are at a great depreciation. But store rent and real estate in the very spot where these notes are sacrificed are much more depreciated than the notes themselves. So too in New York, the notes of Philadelphia are at a discount, yet at this moment New York has to pay to Philadelphia little less than ten millions of dollars, or actual debts to Philadelphia. It is not therefore the abundance but the want of means—it is not strength but weakness which causes this difference. By the same process bread and meat may be reduced in price for the want of purchasers. You make an artificial scarcity of money, and then boast how much the little which remains will buy—but your superiority is punished by the debtor, who does not settle with a creditor so much above him. And what is the benefit of all this? The other states are not obliged to submit to this local legislation, and the suffering of New York is certainly not fitted to make them adopt it voluntarily. It is better therefore, for them to state with perfect frankness that they do not mean to unite with her in this forced resumption—to say this decidedly and finally, so that she may apply the only remedy—an extension of her law. The whole subject would then be open for future adjustment upon principles of safety, alike to the Banks and to the community.

On the whole, the course which in my judgment the Banks ought to pursue, is simply this:

The Banks should remain exactly as they are—preparing to resume, but not yet resuming.

They should begin as the Bank of England did, under similar circumstances, by paying the small notes, so as to restore coin to all the minor channels of circulation—but not make any general resumption until they ascertain what course the Government will pursue, employing in the mean time their whole power to forward the crops to market. The American Banks should do in short what the American Army did at New Orleans, stand fast behind their cotton bales until the enemy has left the country.

These are my opinions very deliberately formed, and very frankly expressed. They are thus set forth, not to influence the course of others, but to explain my own.

With great respect and esteem, yours,

N. BIDDLE.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1838.

Saturday Evening Post.

APRIL 14, 1838.

### Silk Intelligence.

AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE CULTURE OF SILK.

The following Bill for the promotion of the culture and growth of silk, has passed the Legislature of this State, and only requires the signature of the Governor to become a law.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passage of this act, whenever any person or persons, either individually or collectively, shall raise any silk within this commonwealth, he, she or they, shall be entitled to draw from the state treasury a premium of twenty cents, for each and every pound of cocoons so by him, her or them raised, and fifty cents per pound on each pound of good silk by him, her or them reeled from cocoons so raised; and the person or persons so claiming the premium aforesaid, shall first exhibit the cocoons raised, and the silk reeled, as aforesaid, to one alderman or justice of the peace, within the proper city or county where they shall have been raised. And the said alderman or justice shall thereupon examine the person or persons claiming the premiums, as aforesaid, upon his or their oath, or affirmation; and shall require the party so claiming the premium, to swear or affirm that the cocoons were raised in the State of Pennsylvania, after the passing of this act, and that the premium has not before been claimed by, or paid to any other person. And also, in relation to such other facts, matters, and things, as is or may be in their opinion connected with the raising or reeling of the same. And upon the evidence being satisfactory to his mind, he shall thereupon make out a certificate, under his hand and seal, of the same. And the respective city and county treasurers, upon the presentation of the said certificate or certificates, are hereby authorized and directed to pay the amount of the same, out of any moneys belonging to the commonwealth, which may then be in their hands. And the state treasurer in settling the respective accounts of the several city and county treasurers, shall, and he is hereby authorised and directed to receive the said certificate as equivalent to the amount of money paid out therein, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and the same shall be audited and adjusted in like manner as other payments out of the treasury, are now audited and adjusted by law.

SECTION 2. Any false swearing under this act shall be indictable and punishable, as perjury in other cases is punished. And any fraudulent procuring of the premium on cocoons or reeled silk, under the provisions of this act, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and on conviction punishable as such by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 3. The weighing the cocoons, administering the oath or affirmation required by this act, and making out the certificate, the justice shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents, to be paid by the person applying for the same.

SECTION 4. The provisions of this act shall not continue or remain in force, for any greater length of time than until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

*From the Northampton Courier.*

### MULBERRY FACTS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of great experience in the culture of the mulberry, under date of March 11, 1838, in reply to a variety of questions in relation to the subject of Silk Culture, &c:

"That with proper culture and attention the Multicaulis will endure our winters, is a fact fully established by my own experience. I have a large number which are now in a perfectly hardy state; many of them have stood through three winters unprotected, and are at present in all appearance, uninjured.

I have cultivated four distinct kinds, and with equal damage by winter and early frosts,—and have come to the conclusion that if the Multicaulis is cultivated with the same care and attention as are the peach and apple, we shall have a plant for the business of silk growing that has no superior.

I obtained last year at the rate of 100 pounds of silk to the acre of multicaulis trees. The present year having better and more extensive accommodations, my operations will be on a larger scale. *Five tons* of green leaves can be raised by layer trees (to the acre) in this part of New England,—and upon a large scale, 100 pounds of leaves, if judiciously used, will feed 3000 worms, enough for one pound of silk. I have reeled a pound of silk from less than 2000 cocoons, and one of my neighbors has done the same.

The most sure way to protect the roots of the Multicaulis and have them survive our coldest winters, is in my opinion as follows: After taking off the leaves, (say from about the 10th to the 20th of September, and before a hard frost) and while the plants are green and growing, cut them down near the ground, and slightly cover the stumps, to keep them from the *air*.

If this plan is followed, success is sure. So far as I have had experience, it is the first frosts in autumn which does the injury.

My mode of planting out the trees is as follows: The land being well ploughed and harrowed, I strike out furrows four feet apart, put therein a dressing of compost manure, and lay down my trees the whole length, one after the other, and cover with earth.—One man can plant an acre in a day and have the work done well. The same amount of labor will be sufficient to cut and clear the ground in the autumn, and another days' work will cover all the stumps. To uncover the stumps in the spring, use the pronged hoe, then let the cultivator pass between the rows—keep the ground clear of weeds and grass until the sprouts are about one foot in height.

Silk-worms' eggs should be enclosed in glass bottles, corked so close as to exclude the air—deposited in the ice-house and on the ice, and may be brought forth for hatching any time during the season of feeding.

I hope to see you soon, and then we will give the subject a thorough discussion. W. C."

### TIGER HUNTING IN INDIA.

The talent for tiger-hunting is decaying in India. The march of mind, in the shape of the musket has been fatal to this child of nature. He despised the matchlock, and the result of the combat in general was that it carried off the marksmen, and left the matchlock to find its way home. The Indian arrows and spears were fit for nothing but killing Indians; the tiger scoffed at them, shook the arrow from his side, crushed the lance with his paw, and finished the day's sport by devouring every remnant of the sportsmen, except perhaps a turban or a pair of bangles. This was a glorious time for the kings of the jungle: the tigers managed matters as they liked; poor rationality, with his weak hands and two feet was no match for the claw that grasped like a man-trap, the limb that struck down like a thunderbolt, or the mighty tusks that made but a single crash, and the head of the Hindoo disappeared. The forest monarchs increased and multiplied, and whether the tiger took his solitary way through the sands, crouched in the jungle, bathed his shining sides in the river that lay like a sheet of gold under the burning noon, or marched in troops of hundreds or thousands on their moonlight expeditions, man was the stranger and the serf, the tiger was the possessor and the sovereign.

But things have changed; the English came from beyond the seas with capital guns, made to carry a four ounce ball to the heart of lion, buffalo, or tiger, cunning enough to keep themselves out of harm's way on the back of elephants, rich enough to have elephants to ride on, and mad enough to venture their lives in riding after tigers where a slip of the elephant might throw them head foremost into the tiger's mouth, and where the prey himself if dead at their feet was not worth the price of the lead fired into him. After a great deal of fruitless valor on the part of the tigers, they had the sense to discover the folly of fighting with Mantons and such Englishmen, who thought as little of their own lives as of any other. The tigers, therefore with one consent, withdrew from the neighborhood of those unmanageable enemies, and though now and then a solitary champion traverses his own ground, eats up the Hindoos without mercy, and carries off some inadvertent Englishman who forgets that the edge of a jungle is not the outer circle of the Regent's Park, or the Himalaya is not Hampstead Hill, the mass of the tiger race, like the American Indian, have left the seats of their progenitors to the new invader, and have retreated across the prairies and floods of the interior. The consequence of all this is, that a tiger-hunt is now a matter of rare occurrence. A tiger-hunter takes on himself the airs of a hero, and the whole adventure is touched with the tinge of romance.

We have found the following narrative in a country newspaper, which we give on its authority, not knowing any other source.

"I had never before seen any thing in the shape of a tiger, and was struck dumb with astonishment, not so my little Moor boy; he was the son of a famous Shikaree, and I believe he had never seen a tiger any more than myself; he had often heard his father talk of his exploits among the wild beasts of the forest; he knew me to be a Griffin, and his little heart swelled with the proud consciousness of a superior knowledge in woodcraft. 'Suppose master please,' said he, drawing himself up and assuming an air of much importance, 'I show Sahib how to kill that tiger; I know very well burrah Shiker business.' In my simplicity I looked upon the daring little imp who talked thus confidently of killing a panther, with a degree of respect almost amounting to awe, and without hesitation put myself under his guidance. Accordingly to his directions I extracted the shot from my gun, and loaded it with some bullets which I happened to have in my pocket. 'Now then,' exclaimed my young Shikaree as he placed me behind the shelter of a large stone directly in the front of the cave, 'now then, I show Sahib how to make tiger come. Sahib make a tiger eat plenty balls; that proper Shiker business.' So saying, he advanced directly up to the entrance of the cave and began to pelt the tiger with stones, abusing him at the same time in choice Hindostanee slang. Sure enough, this did make tiger come with a vengeance. The enraged brute, uttering a loud roar, darted from the cave, seized the boy by the back of the neck, threw him over his shoulders, and dashed down the hill like a thunderbolt. My blood curdled at the sight, but I instinctively fired, and I suppose hit the beast, for he instantly dropped the boy, who rolled into a dark ravine at the foot of the hill. The panther having disappeared in a neighboring jungle, I descended into the ravine, to look after poor little 'Kheder.' There he lay weltering in blood, dreadfully mangled, and evidently in a dying state, but still quite sensible. The gallant little fellow never uttered a complaint, but fixing his large black eyes steadily on my countenance, as if he could there read his fate, asked in a faint tone of voice for some water. I was stooping down to collect some in my hat, when I was startled by a surly growl and the noise of some animal snuffing amongst the brushwood, which closed over my head and almost excluded the light of day; it was the panther, who had returned. My first impulse was to fly, and leave the boy to his fate. But poor, 'Kheder,' seeing my intention, fixed his glassy eyes upon me with an imploring look which cut me to the heart, and made me blush for very shame. Kneeling by his side, I raised his head, wiped the bloody froth from his parched lips, and poured a few drops of water down his throat. This appeared to revive him. 'You have not killed the tiger, Sahib,' speaking in Hindostanee; 'I am sorry for that; I should have liked to have sent his skin to my father. But you will tell him, Sahib, that I died like a Shikaree. I was not afraid of the tiger; I never cried out when I felt his teeth crunching through my bones! No! I struck my knife in him twice. See! this is the tiger's blood!' and his glaring eyes flashed wildly for a moment as he held up a bloody knife, which he clutched firmly in his right hand. 'Father will be proud to hear this. But my mother will cry very much, and her heart will turn to water when she hears that I am dead.' And here, for the first time, the hot tears began to trickle down his cheeks. For a few minutes he remained motionless, with his eyes closed, and big drops stealing slowly down his silken eyelashes. But suddenly starting up, with his eyes bursting from their sockets, and gasping for breath, he screamed as if in a fit of delirium. 'The tiger has seized me again! save me Sahib, save me!' cried he in a hoarse voice; 'I feel his teeth in my throat! my breath is stopped! ah! ah!' he gasped like a person drowning—his eyes turned in his head till nothing but the white was visible—his jaws became firmly locked—a cold shudder ran through his limbs, and the gallant little 'Kheder' fell back in my arms a stiffened corpse. I was young then, and unused to death, and that scene has made an impression on my mind which will never be obliterated. All this time the panther continued to pace up and down the edge of the ravine, nearly on a level with my head, growling fearfully, ever and anon poking his snout into the bushes, and snuffing at me as if debating with himself, whether or not he should jump down."

# EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Nearly three million bushels of grain were imported into New York, during the year 1837.

In Newburyport a two story house, and fifteen rods of land were sold for $412.

Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of war, has been for some time dangerously ill.

In London money is very abundant at 2½ or 3 per cent per annum, for good acceptances.

The steam boat Convoy was burnt while lying at New Brunswick, N. J. Damage $1500.

The result of the Connecticut election will probably settle "the Sub-Treasury Bill."

The finances of Venezuela are exhausted and the government cannot raise funds to pay the debts due.

John Woods was stabbed at Mobile, on the night of the 24th ult. by a person in a mob which gathered round his door.

A shantee was consumed a short time since on the Morris canal, near Newark, and a colored child burnt to death.

The United States sloop of war Erie, Captain Teneyck, has arrived at the port of New York, from a cruise of 60 days on the coast.

The United States sloop of war Ontario, Commander Breese, sailed from Kingston for Havana, March 2d.

Six hundred thousand passports were given to travelling strangers in France from June to September.

Professor Caldwell of Kentucky is about to give a course of lectures on Phrenology in New York.

The Rev. Mr. Plumer of Richmond, has been carrying on an argument with Mr. Geo. Jones, touching the morality of theatres.

It is stated by the New York Transcript, that there are fifteen cases of the small pox in the New Jersey State prison.

Martin Stambaugh, Sheriff of Perry co. Pa. has absconded, leaving his bail minus, it is said, some twenty thousand dollars.

The Legislature of Virginia has passed an act to establish an asylum for the deaf and dumb and the blind.

The Flamer post office steam boat, sails regularly to England from Kingston, Jamaica, with the mails.

A fire recently occurred in Natchitoches, La. which destroyed a large portion of the town; the loss is about $90,000.

The wooden clock factory at Unionville, Ct. belonging to Seymour, Cowles & Co. was destroyed by fire on the 2d inst. Loss $70,000.

Pneumonia has been prevalent in Washington, D. C. Mr. McKim of Maryland died of it, and several members of Congress are now ill.

The Niagara *suspension* bank, U. C. has at no time during the past year declined paying its notes in specie.

The British brig Griffin, arrived at N. York on the 6th inst. brought $200,640 in specie to a house of that city.

The Pittsburg Advocate states that the Canton Bank, Ohio, has suspended payment for a time.

The elections going on in Massachusetts, for County Commissioners, turns almost exclusively on temperance.

The actual capital of all the banks of Mississippi is $15,884,340. The nominal capital is $52,512,000.

*More Specie.*—A French vessel has arrived at the Balize with forty thousand dollars in specie from Marseilles.

The steamboat Lionel Smith has arrived at New York, in fifteen days from St. Thomas, bringing fifty-eight thousand dollars in specie.

The Government of Texas, at the last dates, was engaged in forming treaties with the two most powerful tribes of Indians, the Camanches and Lepans.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank of St. Joseph, is pronounced by Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, Bank Commissioner, to be an unlawful, if not a fraudulent concern from the beginning.

Thomas McClevry aged 80 years, of Newark, Salle county, was found dead in the road, on the morning of the 15th ult. having probably been thrown from his horse.—*Ott. Democrat.*

Two gentlemen at Louisville, Kentucky, after firing at a mark, raised their guns in sport, a ball from one of them entered the head of Alfred Smith, and killed him on the spot.

The Cleveland Intelligencer of the 3d inst. says that within a few days, fifteen persons had been arrested in Cuyahoga, Portage, and Medina, on suspicion of passing counterfeit money.

Mr. Harman Hendricks, President of the Manhattan Fire Insurance company, who recently died in New York, has left an estate worth more than $1,000,000.

In December last there were 882 banks in the United States; their aggregate capital was $290,772,091. Their specie $37,915,340; circulation $149,185,890; deposites $127,397,185.

The United States Naval School at Norfolk, have resolved to wear crape on the left arm thirty days, as a mark of respect to the memory of Dr. N. Bowditch.

The Louisville Advertiser, remarks that Tennessee bank notes are 18 or 20 per cent discount in that city. Mississippi from 30 to 50 per cent.

A man called Tenbrook, and his wife, were arrested a short time since at Pottsville, Pa. and held to bail in $4,500, for passing counterfeit notes on the Cattawissa Bridge Company.

Mr. Ammen, formerly editor of the Castigator, published in Georgetown, Ohio, was shot in the head with a rifle on the 6th inst. between Baton Rouge and Jackson.

The single item of printing for the reform convention of Pennsylvania, with the expense of the German translation amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The John Stamp, East Indiaman, went to pieces off the coast of Newry, Ireland, in the gale of Feb. 22. Seven of the crew were drowned.

A letter from Matamoras published in the N. Orleans Bee, mentions that Mexico contemplates a return to the Federal Constitution, and that strenuous efforts will be made to regain Texas.

The Russian troops are collecting in Poland, a triple line is stationed along the frontier. Travellers are subjected to a rigid examination, and are compelled to explain the nature of the business which brings them to either country.

During the last quarter of 1837, there died in the British Navy, three admirals, four captains, nine commanders, eighteen lieutenants, five masters, seven surgeons, two assistant surgeons, one purser, and five lieutenants of marines.

The select men of New Bedford have offered a reward of $300 for the apprehension of Joseph Sylva, the reputed murderer of Susan Millar; he has since been arrested on board the steam boat Massachusetts.

*Suspicion of Murder.*—The body of a Mrs. Welsh of Black River township, Ohio, has been discovered, and the appearances of the stomach connected with the symptoms preceding, lead to the suspicion that she had been murdered by her husband who had absconded.

The Cumberland (Md.) Advocate states that a man named Twigg,—a brother of the person who murdered Mr. Robinson a few weeks ago,—has been committed to prison on the charge of having murdered Mr. R. Hamilton, in Old Town, Allegany county.

Two other banks of Boston, the Hamilton and the Tremont, have adopted the resolution which some five or six others had previously agreed to, viz: "That it is inexpedient for the banks in Boston to resume specie payments until the banks in New York and Philadelphia resume."

Henry Melville President of the Manufacturers Bank at New Ipswick, New Hampshire, was lately so much injured by an accidental explosion while engaged in blasting rocks, that he died three days afterwards.

Captain Isaac Ross, of Missippi, has bequeathed his whole estate, estimated at $400,000, to the American Colonization Society; his will emancipates 170 slaves who are to be removed and settled in the Society's colony.

At the March term of the Supreme Court for Orange county, N. C. Juba, a slave of Isaac Griffiths, was convicted of an outrage on a young white woman, and sentenced to be hung, which sentence was executed.

The Montgomery guards, which some short time since was the unwilling cause of a disturbance in Boston, has been dissolved at the immediate requests of the officers, who were of the opinion that its further continuance would not prove conducive to the public peace.

Eliza David, late Stiles, of Rochester, Ohio, has offered a reward for the apprehension of Reuben David, who married her in December last, and left her in February. It was afterwards ascertained, that previously to their marriage, he had forsaken another wife in Clark county.

Seth T. Sawyer, late public printer at Vandalia, Illinois, has been sentenced to one year in the state penitentiary at Alton, for stealing the public deposites.

Loont and Matthews, the two leading accomplices with Mackenzie in the late insurrection in U. C. being arraigned for High Treason, pleaded guilty. On the 29th ult. sentence of death was pronounced against them, to be executed on the 12th inst.

*Quackery.*—A coroner's inquest was held on the body of Robert N. Dickinson, at Fitch's Corners, in Scipio, on the 29th ult. Verdict, that he came to his death by improper medicine ignorantly and injudiciously administered to him by Henry Underhill.

The trial of Sutherland closed at Toronto on the 3d inst. a letter from that city states that he abandoned his original intention of attempting to rebute the evidence for the crown by counter evidence, and to have relied entirely on points of law. Another letter says "Sutherland was found guilty, and will be executed forthwith.—*Nat. Gazette.*

*Fire at Vicksburg.*—The steamer Sultana arrived this morning, and reports that the Pinkard House and several other large buildings were burnt down on the 27th inst. Loss supposed to be from 75 to 100,000 dollars—no insurance. The fire was still burning when the Sultana left; could not learn further particulars.—*N. O. Merchant, March 30.*

*Mississippi Bank.*—The managers of the Mississippi Union Bank, the new fifteen million monster, are making the necessary arrangements to put it into immediate operation. The stock, according to the charter, is to be owned by individuals, who are to pledge their real estate to the State for the redemption of the scrip authorised to be issued by the Governor.

43 deaths occured in Baltimore, during the week ending on Saturday last.

*Moving Buildings.*—Mechanical feats in the way of moving large brick buildings are constantly going on. The great house of the Dispensary in Centre street, has been set back some ten feet, without injury. A large store on the south side of Fulton street is now on the screws, and is to be raised three feet.—There are 150 tons of tobacco in the lofts, which it was not thought necessary to take out.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

*Willis vs. Clifton.*—Here is a suit in earnest. Willis wrote a play expressly for the lovely Josephine, and the price was to be one thousand dollars—the author demanded his money for the play, which Josephine's Secretary paid by a note of hand. When the note was due, it was protested for non-payment, and for this cause is the action brought against the pretty actress. She says she wont pay it, and intends to plead "no consideration and no value.—*N. Y. M. Post.*

The Unitarians of Manchester are now holding a rather violent discussion with the Dissenters and Churchmen on the necessity of having a national system of education, in which no religious principle should be inculcated as part of the educational system. The Unitarians are joined by the extreme Radicals, and opposed by all the Churchmen, Methodists, and Presbyterians.—*Blackburn Standard.*

*Melancholy Catastrophe.*—The Jersey Blue of last Saturday, states that the house occupied by Mr. Alexander Trembly, at Bergen, the lower part as a dwelling, and the garret for manufacturing fireworks, in which the family was employed, was suddenly fired about one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon week, by the explosion of some powder, and in a moment exhibited a scene of conflagration, the inmates had just time to escape with their lives only, except a little boy about five years of age; the father upon this discovery immediately returned to rescue his child—they both perished in the flames! Mr. Trembly was eleven years from France, and has left a wife and four small children in a land of strangers, to lament their irretrievable loss.

*Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road.*—This splendid enterprise seems at length to have secured the funds necessary for its completion. In addition to the capital arising from private subscription, and the amount already expended, the State of Maryland has subscribed the sum of $3,000,000, the city of Baltimore $3,000,000, the city of Wheeling $1,000,000, on condition that it shall terminate at that place, and the State of Virginia $1,058,000, or according to the Richmond Enquirer $1,400,000, to be paid after the road shall have been completed to Cumberland, and after Wheeling shall have paid her subscription.

*Murder caused by Intemperance.*—The Baltimore Sun says that John Wright, Esq. Coroner, was called to hold an inquest at Carroll's Point, upon the body of a black woman named Ann Cannon. It appeared from the evidence, that the deceased and her sister, Betsey Hart, were engaged in a drunken broil, during which the latter struck the former on the head with a brick-bat, and caused her death almost immediately. Verdict of the jury accordingly. Betsey Hart was committed to jail to await her trial.

### INGENUITY.

The Boston Post observes that a gentleman at Albany has invented a machine, which represents a female figure of the full size, reposing on a pedestal with an accordion in her hand.—So accurate is the execution, that the motion of the chest in respiration is plainly visible. She moves the head, touches the keys of the instrument with the right hand, while she draws and presses the bellows with the left, and beats time with her foot to the music.

*Virginia Southwestern Rail Road.*—In the Virginia house of delegates, on Monday last, a bill was passed by a vote of 60 to 55, authorising the construction, on state account, of a rail-road from the Tennessee line to New river. From New river the rail-road may be conducted by way of Lynchburg to Richmond, or by way of Danville to Norfolk. From the Tennessee line to Knoxville is a distance of about one hundred and forty miles, and this link, there is no doubt, will be provided for as soon as the Virginia work is under construction. Knoxville, our readers will recollect, is destined to be a great central point to which several important railroads will converge, viz: the Charleston and Cincinnati rail-road which will pass through it; the Georgia state road, which is intended to form a continuous line of rail-roads from Savannah, through Macon, to the Tennessee river near Rossville; the central rail-road of Tennessee, traversing that state from Memphis in the south west to the Virginia line in the north-east; and lastly, the New Orleans and Nashville road.—*Wheeling Gazette.*

*Arrest of Counterfeiters.*—A party of counterfeiters, three in number, have been arrested in Baltimore, and committed for trial. About $3000 was found in their possession. The largest portion of which was in $2 notes, purporting to be on the Washington county Savings Institution, Hagerstown, with the signatures of George Kelhoffer, Secretary, and N. D. Bell, President, and a considerable amount of $1 notes of the Fayetteville Savings Fund Society, Franklin county, Pa. with the names of A. I. Thompson, Treasurer, and J. Darley, President, attached. They had also some counterfeit 50 cent notes, of the corporation of Fredericktown, signed G. Koontz, Register, and D. Kolb, Mayor; and $50s, $20s and $10s on various other banks in different parts of the country. One fellow escaped, it is said, having in his possession $1000 of counterfeit notes on the bank of Baltimore.

*Value of the Willow.*—The importance of the willow to man, has been recognised from the earliest ages, and baskets made from willow twigs, were probably among the very first of human manufactures in countries where these trees abound. The Romans used the twigs for binding their vines and tying their reeds in bundles, and made all sorts of baskets of them. A crop of willows was considered so valuable in the time of Cato, that he ranks the salictum or willow field, next in value to the vineyard and the garden. In France the leaves, whether in a green or dried state, are considered the very best food for cows and goats; and horses, in some places, are fed entirely on them, from the end of August till November.—Horses, so fed, it is stated, will travel twenty leagues a day without being fatigued. In the north of Sweden and Norway, and in Lapland, the inner bark is kiln dried, and ground for the purpose of mixing with oatmeal in years of scarcity. The bark of the willow and also the leaves are astringent; and the bark of most sorts, may be employed in tanning.—*Aboretum Britannicum.*

*From the Buffalo Com. Advertiser of April 7.*

### EXTRAORDINARY ABDUCTION.

An express arrived in this city this morning, from Erie, Pa. bringing intelligence of a most extraordinary outrage committed at that place on the night of the 5th inst. The particulars, as stated in handbills, published in relation to the affair, are as follows:—

As Miss Hamot, daughter of P. S. V. Hamot, Esq. of that place, was returning from a party, in company with a young man of Mr. B's family, about 11 o'clock at night, they were assaulted on the side-walk by *Robert C. Bristol*, captain of the steamboat James Madison, and four other persons; the young man was forcibly secured, while Miss Hamot, amid screams for aid, was forced into a hack close at hand, with the loss of her bonnet and other articles of clothing, and then driven down to the harbor, where she was put on board the Madison. That boat appears to have been in readiness for the purpose, with steam up, and forthwith pushed out into the lake, with lights extinguished.

Chase was immediately given in the U. S. Revenue Cutter, and the steamboat Thomas Jefferson, was got under way as speedily as possible; but from the darkness it was impossible to discover the course taken by the fugitive boat.

The Madison was not fully in a condition for sea, having only part of her buckets in, and but little wood on board. Hence Bristol is supposed to have pushed across the lake for Canada.

The affair seems to have made quite a stir at Erie, and the respectability of the parties, and the novelty of using a steamboat of 700 tons on such an enterprise, together with the attendant circumstances, have caused it to excite some little sensation here.

We can hardly credit the fact that Capt. B. would have pursued such a suicidal course as this, and incline somewhat to the opinion that it may turn out a mere "Gretna Green" business, after all.

### INFAMOUS FRAUD.

The Detroit Daily Advertiser contains a summary of the report of the bank commissioners of Michigan, exhibiting the condition of the "Farmer's Bank of Genessee County," by which a developement of rascality is made, absolutely astounding. The bank seems to have been purposely established as a regular swindling shop, on a large scale.

The commissioners entered into an examination of the affairs of the bank on the 16th ult.—They found no officer in charge, and no set of books had ever been kept. It appears that the first election of directors took place on the 30th of December, 1837, on which day H. R. Jerome was elected president and R. M. Morrison, cashier. The security of the bank, a bond of $250,000, was filed and approved by the treasurer and clerk, and the bank commenced operations.

On the 4th of January last, Robert J. S. Page was elected cashier. The commissioners found a file of notes designated "stock notes," a file of receipts of the several subscribers to stock, and *unendorsed notes* to the amount of $168,653,50!—Two of these notes, amounting to upward of $60,000, were given by H. R. Jerome, the president, payable five years after date! Two others for $53,000 and odd, were given by Delos Davis, payable also five years after date! Two others, for upward of $52,000, given by Rufus Brown, Jr. were also made payable five years after date!

The bills found in the bank, signed by Jerome as president and Page as cashier, amounted to $3455. *No specie or foreign bills of any description* were found! Copies only of the bonds and mortgages, given as securities, could be found. The whole amount of specie which appears at any time the *bona fide* property of the bank was only $1500. Instead of the ten per cent specie payment, the stock subscribers gave to the treasurer their individual notes for the amount of instalment, *payable in specie*, for which the treasurer gave *specie receipts!* The commissioners farther say there is no evidence that *any instalments* of the capital stock *were ever paid* according to law.

A statement of the condition of the bank in January exhibited $20,000 in specie, which specie consisted of two certificates of deposit, one from the "Bank of Oakland" for $10,000, and one from the "Clinton Canal Bank" for $10,000. No deposite was made in either case, the certificates having been loaned for the purpose, and returned the same day!!

As there are no entries in any bank book designating the issues, it was impossible to ascertain the number. To meet the liabilities of the bank, there are discounted endorsed notes amounting to $10,965, individual receipts for exchange purposes for $1,170, and the notes of Jerome, Davis, and Brown, amounting to the sum of $168,653,50.—*Buffalo Com. Advertiser.*

COLONEL WILDFIRE OUTDONE.—We copy from the Zanesville Gazette, an extract from a speech of a candidate for office, in Michigan county, delivered from the stump, in 1831:

"Gentlemen Jacksonians, and fellows of this conflictious community, in this land of concussence and supernatiousness,—Jacksonians, I say, exaggerate yourselves, I say, and support the insufficiousness of the oracle of Jackson.—Friends, the canvass of the vetoe on the exonerous contumaciousness of the velociousness of the United States Bank, was furlicution of the Clay party; and when Jackson had spyficated the confidence of the present Congress, he rose to his supercillious majesty, and crushed the growing powers of these illusible states. This gentleman Jacksonians, was adequate to the circumference of Jacksonism, and now I provise you to exaggerate yourselves."

*Fraud.*—It appears that the bills of the Ann Arbor Bank, Michigan, which are in circulation in the west to the frightful amount of $60,000, are legitimate issues of that institution, now defunct by its fraudulent practices. These bills, with the signatures of H. Cole as Cashier, and J. Childs as President, have been knowingly put forth upon persons who were not aware that the bank was broken,—the circulators of them, under the garb of gentlemen thus committing a base act of swindling on the community. The bank was one of the batch of loco foco banks of Michigan.—*Star.*

The London Post-office clerks travel on the Birmingham Rail-road, and sort and distribute the letters on the way—just as they do on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail-road. We were travelling on the latter road a few days since, and had an opportunity of observing some of the advantages derived from this arrangement. The way mails are delivered at all the immediate post towns on the route, without a moment's interruption to the speed of the train. The Post-master attends on the road, with his mail bag in hand, and while the train is passing at the rate of twenty miles per hour, delivers his bag to the Post-office clerk, who throws out the mail for that place in return. In this way, all the small towns in the route, such as Newport, Staunton, Newark, North East, Charleston, &c. &c. are accommodated with a daily mail, without the detention of a moment in its delivery or transportation.

### FIRST STEAMBOAT TRIP UP THE SABINE.

A recent steamboat trip up the Sabine river,—the boundary between the United States and Texas,—has established the important fact that the river is now navigable for steamboats for the distance of nearly four hundred miles from its mouth. The New Orleans Bulletin derives the following interesting particulars respecting this river, and the first steamboat trip made upon it, from Captain Walker, of the U. S. Army.

The steamboat Velocipede, under the command of Captains Wright and Delmore, with a length of 125 feet, a breadth of 32 feet, and a draught of 5 feet, has returned from her trip up the river, having ascended it as high as Gaines' Ferry, a distance of 350 miles.—This is about 12 miles above the landing for Camp Sabine, at which point the United States troops commenced their operations in removing the obstructions to the navigation of the river, by order of the War Department, in September last. In the voyage to this landing and returning, the boat did not sustain the slightest damage, the whole trip being accomplished in four days, in which must be included detention necessarily caused by the preparation of fuel. To those who have doubted the practability of rendering the river navigable, these facts should be conclusive. The benefits of this navigation to the inhabitants on either side of the river and to the owners of land in its vicinity, is incalculable—affording to the former a direct shipment of his produce to New Orleans—to the merchant the means of transporting from that place his goods—while to the emigrant seeking a residence in eastern Texas or western Louisiana, a route by water from New Orleans is opened to him, furnishing a more comfortable means of conveyance for himself and family, and greatly reducing the expense that would be incurred by land carriage.

A number of towns are already laid out on either side of the river, many of which promise to be important places of business. Among others worthy of notice, is the town of Sabine in Texas, situated on Mulberry Bluff, more than one hundred feet in height, nearly opposite Camp Sabine landing—which, on account of the rapids at the bluff, may be considered the head of navigation. Many families have already settled there, and considerable improvements have been made in the building of houses, saw and grist mills, &c. The water and health are described as excellent. From this a route has been marked out, and a good road will be soon completed to St. Augustine and Nacogdoches. The plan undoubtedly possesses superior advantages over any other location in the vicinity.—Much credit is due for their labor and perseverance, to the officers who have, under the order of the Secretary of War, opened this navigation. The raft, which was deemed by many an inseparable barrier to navigation on the Sabine, was removed in four weeks. The officers of this command are Major Belknap, commanding; Captain Lewis, Lieutenants Blanchard and Eaton, of the 31st U. S. infantry, and Assistant Surgeon Birdsall.

The indefatigable enterprize of Captains Wright and Delmore, of the steamboat Invincible, in penetrating an unknown river, should also be mentioned in terms of high commendation.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—An afflicting spectacle of insanity, followed by a melancholy result, was witnessed a few days ago, at the lunatic hospital at Saumur. A lady and gentleman went to visit the establishment, accompanied by their child, a little girl of five or six years old. As they passed one of the cells, the wretched inmate, an interesting young woman of twenty-five, who had irrecoverably lost her reason, through the desertion of a seducer and the death of her illegitimate offspring, made a spring at the little girl, who had approached within her reach. In the height of her delirium, the poor creature fancied the stranger's child her own long-lost darling; devouring it with kisses, she bore it in triumph to the farther end of her cell. Entreaties and menaces having proved equally ineffectual to induce her to restore the child to its terrified mother, the director of the establishment was sent for, and at his suggestion the maniac was allowed to retain peaceable possession of her prize, under the impression, that, exhausted with her own frantic violence, she would fall asleep, when the child might be liberated from her grasp without difficulty, or the employment of harsh means. The calculation was not erroneous; in a few minutes the poor sufferer's eyes closed in slumber, and one of the keepers, watching the opportunity, snatched the child from her arms and restored it to its mother. The shriek of delight uttered by the latter, on recovering her treasure, awakened the poor maniac, who, perceiving the child gone, actually howled with despair, and in a paroxysm of ungovernable phrenzy, fell to the ground—to rise no more. Death had released her from her suffering.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

## Washington Correspondence.

APRIL 10th, 1838.

We had almost the semblance of another death in this quarter, which to one of the men high in office answered to some extent the purpose of Timothy Dexter, when he was the eye witness of his own funeral. The Senate had just commenced their morning business, when all at once they appeared as if an electric shock had left them little better than statues. From appearances I judged intuitively that something dreadful had happened, or was about to happen, and the last calamity that my disturbed fancy hit upon, was the absurd one that the capitol was coming down about our ears. It soon came out that it was a report not certain, but said to be well founded, that Mr. Poinsett was dead. A messenger was despatched in all haste to ascertain the truth, and in the meantime the Senate remained stupified as ever, and continued so till word was brought that Mr. Poinsett was not dead but better. But such was the effect of the sensation, that after a few awkward efforts to proceed in the business before them, the Senate gave it up and adjourned. There is no doubt that the effect was increased by the late deaths that have occurred in such rapid succession; but for my own part I should value infinitely more such an involuntary testimony to my merits, than all the hurrahs of popular crowds, and all the high wrought puffs of partizan newspapers, that were ever poured on the head of a popular favorite.

The general appropriation Bill received but one amendment in the Senate, giving the power to transfer the funds of the Post Office from one branch of the service to another. This was carried chiefly on the ground that Mr. Kendall's estimates of the expenditures of the different branches, could not be depended on for accuracy. Mr. Crittenden made an effort to have the salaries of the Post Master General, and the clerks in the General Post Office, paid from the income of the Department, on the principle generally admitted, that the Post Office should sustain itself, and on the ground that the General Treasury was now bankrupt, while the Post Office had its hoards of specie. Mr. Wright objected, that this would lessen the mail accommodations, and Mr. Grundy said that if the franking privileges were taken into the account, the Post Office would still more than sustain itself; and the amendment was lost. This Bill has passed unusually early this session, I suppose on the new principle that the Government must take care of itself, amid the general ruin which it is producing.

The Bill for the support of the Army for 1838, has also passed and become a law. Would it not be a good rule of legislation in this republican country, that Government should first satisfy every other claim except its own; for if the Government cannot get along of itself, who can?

A Bill also has passed the Senate, requiring that in case of all pensions not paid in eight months by the pension agents, the money shall be returned to the general Treasury, from which alone those particular pensions shall be paid. This Bill, if I understand it, is a mere tub to the whale, called for by the erroneous accounts of money recently found in the possession of the pension agents. The Bill puts the tardy pensioner to the trouble of coming to Washington; but there is still no actual prohibition against placing the usual large amounts in the hands of pension agents. The Bill, though calculated to deceive, is nothing but a bit of court plaster stuck on the extreme edge of a carbuncle.

I ventured a conjecture in my last that the administration must ere long turn about and follow their footsteps backward on the subject of our financial affairs. Since that, Mr. Hamer, of the House has been endeavoring to hammer out the way in which this may be done, as will appear from the following preamble and resolution offered by him:

"Considering that the business, commerce, circulation, and exchanges of the country are in a deranged and embarrassed condition: and

"Considering, also, that a part of the banks of the United States have expressed a desire to resume specie payments at an early period:

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That if the banks, or a portion of them, do thus resume, it will be the duty of the General Government, within the limits of its constitutional authority, to aid such banks, as the present administration designs to do, in regaining public confidence, and to sustain them in their laudable efforts to fulfil their obligations, to relieve the wants of the community, and to restore to the public a sound circulating medium."

It will be perceived by philologists that Mr. Benton has rendered the word "whereas" somewhat obsolete, and "considering" is about to act the part of rotation in office. Mr. Hamer added the words "as this administration designs to do" after he had first offered the resolution. Those words may certainly be viewed in quite a variety of aspects, some of which might be rather out of the line of truth. Mr. H. himself seemed ultimately to be aware of the difficulty and delicacy of using them, asked pardon of the House if he had been in error in inserting them, and finally expunged them of his own accord. He failed, however to get the resolution considered as he desired, by a failure to suspend the rules for that purpose. The vote standing 110 to 61, not two-thirds in favor, as was required. It would be quite a curious event if this administration should turn about and aid the banks to the extent of their power; and yet the thing is not impossible.

There is some talk in both Houses of so reducing the expenditures, as merely to fulfil existing contracts, and prevent the public works from falling into disrepair. This principle may probably be applied to the Cumberland Road, and a few other objects; but it is at least quite doubtful whether it will be adopted as a general rule. Michigan, however, has lost her bill for internal improvements by it, or rather that bill was postponed to the next session. This may serve both as a precedent, and an index of what may yet be done.

The bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands has been modified by the Senate, so as to reduce the price twenty-five cents for every five years, during which they shall remain in the market, (waiting in each instance one year before the reduction shall be actually made,) till the price shall be brought down to the minimum of fifty cents. Propositions to have the refuse lands estimated and reduced to four classes according to their value, and to make the minimum price seventy-five cents instead of fifty, were rejected; and the bill, having as is supposed obtained its final form, is the order for to-morrow with the exception that Mr. Clay, of Ky. will open his battery upon it, though without any expectation that he or any one else will prevent its passage.

The House is still engaged more or less in attempts to establish a Board of Claims, so as to relieve the two Houses from the great labor of examining and legislating on private claims against the government, and to prevent the long delay to which individuals are now greatly subjected. I am inclined to believe however, that this will come to no result, as will probably the attempts now and then made to alter the Constitution, in regard to the election of President and Vice President, and to take from the hands of political Journalists the printing of Congress. Members almost all complain now that their speeches and doings are not fully enough reported, and their weeping on this subject would become gnashing of teeth, if the newspapers received no aid from the printing of the two Houses.

Sub Treasury schemes of every sort are apparently getting more and more into the shade of improbability, and I should not be surprised if the very name should ere long become as disagreeable to certain ears as was ever that of Bunker Hill to the British.

The anti-duelling Bill has had quite a fortuitous and devious passage through the Senate.—Mr. Clayton urged his substitute, making the highest penalty confinement not more two years, or fine not exceeding $2000, and a disability to hold office under the United States, with much ability and great perseverance. The disqualification for office was strongly opposed by Mr. Prentiss, as an encroachment on the appointing power of the Executive and Senate, and by Mr. Preston as an infringement on the rights of the States and the citizens of the States. The whole substitute was also vigorously opposed as not sufficiently severe, and Mr. Clayton failed though he showed himself a sound lawyer, and able advocate. His substitute was lost, yeas 13 nays 20. Mr. Sevier characterised the Bill as a measure merely protecting Members of Congress in libelling private citizens, and moved to lay the whole subject on the table, for which there were yeas 5 nays 27. The yeas were Messrs. Linn, Nicholas, Preston, Roane and Sevier. The amendment of the Committee on the District making the highest penalty confinement in the penitentiary from 10 to 20 years was adopted without a division. This time was then reduced so as to make the confinement from 5 to 10 years, instead of from 10 to 20, by a vote of 17 to 15. The second amendment from the Committee, requiring that persons leaving the District with a view to evade the provisions of this Bill, should be punished in the same manner as if they had remained in the District, was lost, yeas 15 nays 16. On the passage of the Bill Mr. Clay of Ky. spoke briefly in its favor, giving it his cordial support, but only as a means to rectify that public opinion which requires a man to resent an injury or insult by fighting a duel.—The Bill passed with but one negative, Mr. Sevier.

Mr. Davis delivered a short but able speech to day in favor of reform, retrenchment and steam batteries.

*A Sunken Fund.*—The late Mississippi Legislature discovered that the literary fund of the State, $170,000, had disappeared, and could not be accounted for.

## Correspondence.

Arms, 10th, 1838.

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JACKSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA

Saturday, April 14, 1838.


*To Correspondents.*

Numerous original communications are before us, which are not of a character to render them worthy of publication, especially some in poetry evidently the production of very inexperienced writers. Of this kind is the article from a lady in Lancaster county, and another from a late correspondent in the south. The tale from the *Milford Bard* will appear next week.

On our first page will be found some very interesting articles deserving the attention of the reader. We again publish the bill for the encouragement of the culture and growth of silk, an important error having inadvertently occurred in the first impression.

At the commencement of the University of Pennsylvania on Wednesday last the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on one hundred and fifteen gentlemen; this school is in the most flourishing condition. It possesses a combination of advantages to be found in any other similar institution for the acquisition of knowledge, and the attainment of a liberal education.

Two Englishmen were arrested a few days since, charged with picking the pocket of Wm. Little of $700, at the Walnut Street Theatre.—Those who frequent such places with a large amount of money, deserve to lose it, as the penalty of their folly.

A young man who was returning to his mother in this city, on last Saturday, lost $160, the result of hard industry. The whole of the money was on the bank at Keene, N. H. and might have been lost between this place and New York, whither he went.

A few days since, a gentleman called at a house in Tenth street, and left the horse and gig in which he was riding, at the door. In the mean time a knave arrives, and perceiving a vacant vehicle, unites the horse and drives off, leaving the owner to bear the loss as he might.

MAD DOG.

A dog, thought to be affected with hydrophobia, passed through Germantown on the morning of the 31 inst. and bit several animals of his species. He had his course up the pike into the city, and after injuring a cow, sheep and dogs was destroyed in Seventh street, near the Germantown road.

The boarding house of Mrs. Tillinghast in Chestnut near Twelfth street, was robbed on Monday night of various articles of furniture, even to the carpets from the floors. The robbers by means of a ladder effected an entrance through the second story window, this is not the first or second time the same house has been the object of depredation.

On last Sunday, a boy three years of age, son of Mr. Doody, residing at Manayunk, was sent to a neighboring house, as a companion for another boy, whose parents had gone to church. Shrieks were shortly heard from the room where these children had been left, some persons of the family repaired to the house, when the child was discovered to be so much injured as to cause its death in two hours.

PORTRAIT OF GOV. RITNER.

A beautiful portrait of Governor Ritner, painted by Jos. A. Elliston, M. D. a mezzotinto by Sartain from a painting by Otis, intended for a portrait of Governor Ritner of Pennsylvania; but from all the light we can obtain on the subject it would appear not to present the likeness of that gentleman, but of some one else. The distance from the vertex or the head to the chin is too great, and as a consequence the face has not sufficient breadth, in all other respects it is a handsome likeness, much superior to the artist. The whole figure is excellently well executed, and will be sought after by the friends of the chief magistrate of the state.

The engraving is for sale by James Earl, Jas. S. Earle, Thomas Natt & Son, and M. Nolens, Chestnut street, John Sartain, No. 38 North Sixth street, and at all the principal book stores in Philadelphia. Price one dollar.

MUSIC.

The Oratorio of David was performed on the 4th inst. by the Sacred Music Society, to a large and fashionable audience, with a powerful effect. The impression made by the very excellent performance of the Chorusses was overpowering, and the execution of the most favorable character.—

The instrumental and vocal music we have heard spoken of in terms of high commendation, and a repetition will be desired by those, who had the opportunity of participating in the pleasure of hearing so admirable a combination of heavenly sounds. The entire exhibition of the evening would have the effect of making more pure the moral feeling of the community, and afford the friends of amusement a rational banquet which affords its pursuit in some other scenes.

CITY COUNCILS.

At the meeting of the City Councils, on Thursday the 5th, a communication was presented from the Treasurer of the City, stating the amount of receipts and expenditures by the City Councils. A bill regulating the assessment and taxes for the next year, and making certain appropriations was called up, it proposes to raise the city tax to one hundred cents on the hundred dollars. This measure was opposed by Messrs. Wright, Chartres and Meredith, and opposed to raise the sum required by a loan; the course of the arguments of Messrs. Wilson and Lewis, who advocated the bill, was to suggest that the city debt had increased since 1833, one million and twenty five thousand dollars, which sum was to be liquidated on a hundred cents, and the bill passed. The usual appropriations were then made.

A petition was presented from the committee on the Girard estate, for the erection of a wall on the west side of a dry dock at Philadelphia. The resolution reported at the last meeting, by the committee on Girard estate, and by Select and Common Penn Square, was called up and ordered to be printed.

SCHOOLS.

The education bill which passed the House of Representatives, appropriates $100,000 to the schools of the State, which amounts with what had already been granted, to one dollar for each taxable inhabitant. It also contains a section to provide for a correct enumeration of the taxable citizens every three years instead of every ten. An appropriation of $1000 is made to each county to the amount of from $300 to $500 to each of the male and female academies, which are not situated in counties where a grant has been made to colleges.

FIRE.

The store house of Mr. McKenzie, on the Columbia Rail Road, about fifty-five miles from this city, was consumed by fire on the 5th inst. The house contained some thousands of bushels of grain, a large quantity of spirituous liquors, the whole was destroyed. The fire was caused by sparks from the pipe of the locomotive engine.

The Ottawa Indians have ceded to the United States Government, their lands on Grand River, reserving one hundred acres for each individual to be sub-ided in such a manner as to include their improvements. The price is $50,000.

A correspondent has requested of us information respecting two Italians who are travelling over the country, begging money from the charitable, under the plea, that they lost all their property by adverse accidents. One of them left Messina in consequence of the political troubles, and embarked for this country, by the way of Gibraltar, but when within a short distance from the latter place, the vessel was boarded by pirates, who robbed him of $6000 in gold and silver. This event occurred on the 28th of last July, when he entered on board the barque Tasmore, Capt. of Boston, and arrived at Boston in August. He calls himself John Julien.

The other passes by the name of David Lopez, represented himself as having left the city Safaet, Tiberias, in Palestine, on account of a disasterous earthquake, which occurred on the 1st of Jan. 1836, and destroyed many of the inhabitants. He was, however, saved from that impending destruction, and leaving his family in Gibraltar, arrived at Baltimore on the 20th of October last, in the ship Republic, Capt. Thompson.

We are unable to give any information as to the truth or falsehood of the statements made by these persons, but certainly regard them as very doubtful.

COAL COMPANY.

The Governor has returned to the Senate the bill for incorporating "the Offerman Rail Road and Mining Company," refusing his signature thereto. The reasons assigned are that the incorporation of companies to effect objects within the reach of individual enterprise, is a departure from the good and safe policy of Pennsylvania. That however, in the commencement of the coal trade, corporations might have been necessary, yet now when the business is well understood, capital, experience and enterprise seek a more injurious to private rights and interests.—In the opinion of the executive, the formation of companies to effect objects of this character, is not intended as a means of procuring a livelihood. A further objection is urged from the fact, that the incorporation sought by this bill would operate to create a monopoly of the coal trade, besides its conferring porters and privileges eminently dangerous to the coal interest of Schuylkill. The bill authorized the company to hold 3000 acres of land, and to employ a capital of $350,099.

The individual operators have been and are now jealous of, and opposed to the blighting influence of monopolies established by Legislative enactment. Private industry should at all times receive full and effective protection from the Legislature.

The Legislature of Virginia, after consuming some days in a bitter contest over a bill for more vigorous prosecution of the internal improvements of the state, have determined to postpone the subject to a more convenient season. A bill was, however, passed, making appropriations for certain improvements, among which is $2,389, 420, to rail-roads and turnpikes. The large and liberal policy of Virginia should constrain her liberal and expanded system of policy, which would enable her to compete with other sections of the country. It is, however, a subject of felicitation, that many of the southern states are beginning to throw off the inactivity which so long has locked up the means of improvement, and the extension of the rail-road system will do more than any thing else to remove sectional prejudice, by rendering the means of communication with the more distant parts of the country more expeditious.

The liberty of the press seems to be suspended by the authorities of Lower Canada, the following paragraph from the Montreal Herald will bear witness:

"The Editor of the Vindicator and Canadian Advocate, published in New York, has just cause for an action for libel against the Editor of the Herald, assigning as a reason, that "they are not to be found in the Province." The Herald is at war with the title Extirpetite, published in New York, assigning as a reason, that "they are not to be found in the Province." The Herald is at war with the title Extirpetite, published in New York, assigning as a reason, that "they are not to be found in the Province."

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GAMBLING.

The Pennsylvania Intelligencer, contains an account of the villainy of certain of the black-leg fraternity at Harrisburg, which we condense for the benefit of a class of simple persons of our own city. A gentleman from Pottsville arrived at that place on business a few days since, and shortly after, it was discovered he had in his possession a considerable sum of money, the which was in a country other than his own. The property of the public. This unfortunate individual was decoyed into one of the dens appropriated to the use of this despicable service, and soon became despoiled of all the money, and was besides compelled to pledge a valuable watch to a member of the gang for $156. In a moment of despair the unhappy man, offered at a great discount, public vouchers, which as a county officer he had in his possession, they were however refused.

A Mr. H——, of Pottsville, from whom $200 of the lost property was borrowed, came on with the intention of commencing a prosecution, when this design became known, threats and persuasions were successfully employed to induce him to forego further pursuit of the affair, and the most unwisely he consented to take the sum of $100. The whole amount lost was probably a thousand dollars.

From the same source we learn, that a single faro bank in Harrisburg, divided in the last year among its members, sixteen thousand dollars, and about ten thousand more. We have reason, for thinking that if a calculation were made of the sums lost in this city, the amount would be found at least as large proportionately as in the place, that vaunts so much of its superior intelligence, morality and love of order. Gambling is a vice which in every day becoming more prevalent, to the ruin of thousands, the disgrace of the innocent, and the beggary of families.—The law is a dead letter, rarely or never enforced. In the darkness of night the steps of respectable men may be traced to these dens of wickedness and robbery. Those who participate in the spoils, are interspersed, and sometimes public functionaries. As affairs of this kind are managed, it is almost impossible, that legal enactments can be so framed as to reach the evil.

There is one remedy which only can prove effectual, that is public opinion properly directed and strenuously directed against those, who by their presence, aid and encourage practices so inimical to the public weal. When gambling shall be an object of more universal abhorrence, when it shall be considered disgraceful to be a haunter of its dens, those in whom there are any lingering remains of honor, will for the maintenance of their own reputation pursue a more noble course of life. In connection with this subject, we observe that the number of taverns are conducted is worthy of remark, especially those in villages and the smaller towns. The law is a dead letter, rarely or never enforced. In the darkness of night the steps of respectable men may be traced to these dens of wickedness and robbery. Those who participate in the spoils, are interspersed, and sometimes public functionaries. As affairs of this kind are managed, it is almost impossible, that legal enactments can be so framed as to reach the evil.

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The United States schooner Grampus, arrived at Pensacola on the 29th ult. from Havana, at which place the Yellow Fever was very prevalent when she sailed.

Dramatic Notices.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Mr. Hackett the celebrated representative of the Yankee character will open this evening at this house with great applause. Perhaps there is no one better adapted to this style of acting than the gentleman we have named. The public have given us the most unequivocal testimony that they have opened us labor to bring forward beautiful and imposing spectacles, and we shall regularly perform a short engagement at New York, before embarking for Europe.

The President of Texas has appointed John L. Hodge, Esq. Texan Consul for the Port of Philadelphia.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has affirmed the judgment of the Municipal Court, in the case of Abner Kneeland, convicted of Blasphemy. An appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States was refused. That application has been denied, on the ground that an appeal in such a case cannot be made.

The public will admire the Supreme Court for near an hour in mitigation of sentence, and prayed a postponement on account of the situation of his family. The Court refused to grant the application which some warmth to his argument for a mitigation of the penalty, but did not object to the postponement, which was accordingly granted.

The locomotives commenced running up on the Beaver Meadow Rail Road on the 11th inst.

The annual caravan for the city of Santa Fe, is to leave Independence, Jackson county, Mo. on the 10th of May.

Mr. Macready the Governor of New York, it is said, has received a letter from Sir Geo. Arthur the new Governor of Upper Canada, requesting that the amicable relations hitherto existing between that province and the United States, may be re-established.

Preparation is making at Natchez, Miss. for the establishment for a line of steam packets between that place and New York. The first packet boat will be finished about the first of May, at the cost of $100,000. The voyage between the two cities it is thought will be performed in ten days. The boat will be made to draw but 6 feet water to obviate the necessity of taking in so large a quantity of fuel.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Carey, Lea & Blanchard have issued from the press, another production of the humorous and witty but, a biography of Grimaldi, which abounds with various and amusing anecdotes. Joseph Grimaldi was an excellent buffoon, whose arte gramaces have obtained some celebrity in the literary world—we shall refer to them to make every thing promote mirth and hilarity, and the reader will find much to beguile the tedious hour, and dissipate the gloomy fog. The work must be attractive, and will be greatly popular.

Mr. George P. Marsh, of Burlington, Vt. has published a grammar of the Icelandic language, with exercises and translated from the Grammar of Rask.

We have received "Our Globe, a Universal Picturesque Album," published by Mr. Haswell, No. 98 South Fourth street, and conducted by F. Meyer. It is embellished with numerous steel plates, representing various interesting views and places of note, and is accompanied with able descriptions. It is both amusing and instructive, and deserves a liberal encouragement.

We have received a new work, with the title Mexico or, Texas, published by Mr. N. Siegfried, No 56 North Second street. It is a descriptive novel, the characters are drawn apparently all living persons. Of the merits of this production we are unable to speak, not having yet had it in our power to peruse it. The subject, however, would lead us to suppose it interesting to the general reader as at the present time.

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FEMALE EDUCATION.

Education though more extended in its diffusion than in any former age, is not yet commensurate with the wants and necessities of the present generation of mankind. While every department of natural science is receiving rapid and continued accessions, and the human mind seems to have subjected the universe to its will—while distant regions are being brought together by various and rapid means, and the most incongruous climes are furnished in great profusion in the zeal for physical improvement, the cultivation of the intellectual nature obtains only an occasional attention. In nothing does this more certainly appear than in the opinions prevalent on the subject of female education. The maxim was constantly inculcated on the understanding during the period of youth, tends to encourage the idea that woman was designed to occupy a very subordinate station in the scheme of human affairs. Her duties were supposed to be circumscribed by narrow limits, which while they gave her a certain importance to those dependants and agents that beset the other sex, obviated the necessity for great intellectual acquirements. To perform those acts requisite to the comfort of a family, has been too frequently thought the consummation of woman's ambition. These are offices unquestionably of great importance, and no wise can man ever gain a higher appreciation.

The object of education is not to withdraw either sex, from the active discharge of those duties which are assigned them, because knowledge does not destroy, but enables us to fulfil all the obligations incident to social communion with honor to ourselves and advantage to others.—Shall it then be said, that because a woman possesses an acquaintance with the phenomena around her, and a competent knowledge of natural inferences from them, therefore she must be unfit to move in her appropriate sphere.

The objection has sometimes been preferred, that an intimate knowledge of the principles of science has a tendency to impair feminine loveliness, and impart a boldness of demeanor, incompatible with the most adorned in woman. But the great magnitude of the duties which devolve on woman, and the numerous important relations she sustains in the economy of civil society are sufficient to confute this argument. We have always much desired that the system of education should advocate a more uniform, until the human intellect should be made free of the bonds by which it has hitherto been confined. That an enlargement of mind, and a more comprehensive knowledge of facilities would draw the female sex, from those domestic scenes for which nature has adapted them, is an opinion not entertained by any one. But the history of the world abundantly proves, that the most extensive acquirements may be made, without in the least diminishing the influence of those amiable qualities which constitute the chief ornament of the female character. Pedantry is offensive in either sex, and he who is always vaunting of his own great knowledge, will not meet the respect of mankind simply because his arrogant claims rest on the supposed ignorance of his associates.

That the faculties of mind are the same in both sexes, as to nature well not be denied, and that the acute philosophers have made the distinction of this measure, and probably when the system is removed the privilege will be again restored.

The President of Texas has appointed John L. Hodge, Esq. Texan Consul for the Port of Philadelphia.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has affirmed the judgment of the Municipal Court, in the case of Abner Kneeland, convicted of Blasphemy. An appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States was refused. That application has been denied, on the ground that an appeal in such a case cannot be made.

The public will admire the Supreme Court for near an hour in mitigation of sentence, and prayed a postponement on account of the situation of his family. The Court refused to grant the application which some warmth to his argument for a mitigation of the penalty, but did not object to the postponement, which was accordingly granted.

The locomotives commenced running up on the Beaver Meadow Rail Road on the 11th inst.

The annual caravan for the city of Santa Fe, is to leave Independence, Jackson county, Mo. on the 10th of May.

Mr. Macready the Governor of New York, it is said, has received a letter from Sir Geo. Arthur the new Governor of Upper Canada, requesting that the amicable relations hitherto existing between that province and the United States, may be re-established.

Preparation is making at Natchez, Miss. for the establishment for a line of steam packets between that place and New York. The first packet boat will be finished about the first of May, at the cost of $100,000. The voyage between the two cities it is thought will be performed in ten days. The boat will be made to draw but 6 feet water to obviate the necessity of taking in so large a quantity of fuel.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Carey, Lea & Blanchard have issued from the press, another production of the humorous and witty but, a biography of Grimaldi, which abounds with various and amusing anecdotes. Joseph Grimaldi was an excellent buffoon, whose arte gramaces have obtained some celebrity in the literary world—we shall refer to them to make every thing promote mirth and hilarity, and the reader will find much to beguile the tedious hour, and dissipate the gloomy fog. The work must be attractive, and will be greatly popular.

Mr. George P. Marsh, of Burlington, Vt. has published a grammar of the Icelandic language, with exercises and translated from the Grammar of Rask.

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*More Murders.*—Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the Post of Arkansas, dated 6th ult.

On Thursday or Friday last Wm. Conway went to Napoleon, at the mouth of Arkansas, on a canoe, and on his return home, as he was ascending the river in his canoe, he was shot from the bushes and killed instantly; he was found in his canoe, and is about in the river. Suspicion rests on a man by the name of Wm. Adair, and he is now in custody.

Another most outrageous assassination was committed on the person of Augustus J. Glover, while travelling the road from his residence on the Redfork Bayou, to his father-in-law's, Mr. G. B. Watson, sr. He was accompanied with his wife, a young lady and two gentlemen, in all five persons. One of the gentlemen in company only had a gun, and that not charged. As the company reached an open space in the road, immediately on the bank of the bayou, a shot gun was heard to fire from the opposite bank of the bayou, and some of the shot penetrated the clothes of several of the company. At the fire of the gun, Glover dismounted and took the only gun in company and repaired behind a tree, and called for the other gun, but the assassin had fled beyond discretion who the assassin was. As his friend advanced toward him with the pistol, a rifle was fired from the same place, and probably by the same hand; he fell perforated in the breast of Glover, and passed out under the shoulder blade, of which wound he died in a few minutes. If a man on the public highway in the midst of his family and friends is thus assassinated, where are we safe? Suspicion rests on a Mr. Emerson, who is arrested.—*Arkansas Times.*

In Baltimore county court on Monday last, John B. Tyler had his wife arrested for cruel barbarous and inhuman treatment of a little girl, about four years old, living with them as an apprentice. The parties reside about 20 miles from Baltimore, on the York turnpike; and some of the neighbors having frequently seen the child, and a short time since, when they were arrested. The conduct of Mrs. Tyler was of the most brutal and revolting nature, while that of her husband, although equally very severe, was not so much of such tender years, was looked upon by the court as merely an error of judgment in authority. Mr. Tyler was fined five dollars and costs, and Mrs. Tyler sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in Jail.—*Ex Inquirer & American.*

THE SUSQUEHANNA TRADE.

The Columbia Spy of Saturday says:—The noble Susquehanna, that bold and beautiful sheet of glassy waters, along the eastern shore, is now beginning to be crowded with the various craft destined for its navigation, viz. rafts, and boats of all descriptions. The products stored away during the past winter, are now coming out and sent forth on the wide waters to a good and ample market, and the enterprising agriculturists incident to a long winter and the pressure of hard times is becoming vigilant, and business and bustle, unclouded faces and merchant sails, are beginning to assert their legitimate rights.

*From the South.*—By the Charleston and Savannah papers of yesterday we have Charleston papers of 9th, and Norfolk slips of 8th inst.

Intelligence has been received at Savannah from Gores's Ferry, that on the 28th ult. about 12 miles from Two creeks in Florida named Thomas Cochran and J. Hagan were killed by a party from Micanopy by a party of Indians.

A private letter from Tampa of that post under the command of Lieut. Sibley, on hearing the whoops from the Creek Indians, at the dead of night, but were only successful in finding one of the leaders. A long trail is to pursue their search. They intended to prosecute it next morning.—Lieut. Sibley and his party were expected to have been wounded elsewhere by the Indians.

*Robbery.*—We are informed that a robbery was committed in the village of Branchtown, on Saturday morning last. Mrs. Wood, who keeps a store, previously to going to market, locked up in her drawer the hundred dollars in gold and fifty dollar notes of the United States Bank, and some gold and silver, and safely put the things secreted her key. On returning from market she discovered that her drawer had been opened, and her money stolen.—*Delaware Journ.*

The first duel in New England was fought at Plymouth, on the 14th of June, 1621, with sword and dagger, between Edward Dotey, a cook, and Leicester—two servants—both of whom were fined and set in the stocks. The next was fought in 1636, between Fuller, a surgeon, and Lieut. Gardiner, a gentleman of Accomac, in which the latter was killed. The next was fought in 1644, between Capt. Underhill and Capt. Patrick, both of Boston, in which the latter was severely wounded. The next was fought in 1728, between Mr. Ashe and Mr. Wainwright, both of Boston, in which the latter was severely wounded. The next was fought in 1728, between Mr. Ashe and Mr. Wainwright, both of Boston, in which the latter was severely wounded.

Anecdote of Gen. Washington.—On Wednesday, 4th inst. while Jacob Arnold was passing in a wagon, a load of goods took fire, supposed from a spark unfortunately deposited there with fire in the wagon, and consumed to the ground. Mr. Arnold, in which she was so severely burned, that she survived only a brief 12 hours. Mrs. Ann Asdale was also considerably burned in her efforts to extinguish the fire. The family reside near Coe Town, in Hubbardston township.

Married.

On Thursday evening, 5th inst. by the Rev. Jacob Miller, Mr. JAMES W. SMITH to Miss ELIZABETH CRISP, all of this city.

On Tuesday, 3d inst. by the Rev. Henry Henry, Mr. JOSEPH B. to Miss ELIZABETH CRISP, daughter of Mr. Joseph Crisp, all of this city.

On Thursday, 5th inst. by the Rev. Jacob Miller, Mr. JAMES W. SMITH to Miss ELIZABETH CRISP, all of this city.

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# The Olio.

Variety is the Spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavours.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

## THE DRUNKARD'S SONG.

Oh! history of human,
Thou can interest me,
And the of little Paradise,
I love ye when I'm dry.

How noble must that mind have been,
That, in its greatest study,
And it, in the very *land of kings*
Has such perfection bought.

Or! wonder, whither, who can tell,
Thou can't be found there,
Although he brings the same spell,
And make a merry heart.

For some in rags, such joys to find
As whither can afford,
For when I'm down about in the mind,
I'm happy as a bird.

For when my wife is in despair,
And children starving cry,
The sight I very well can bear
While a *drop* is to my eye.

Then give me whiskey, let me swell,
And care and troubles fly,
And when I go dead drunk I'll stop
Till I again am dry.

I'm always dry, and take a *horn*
To make like drunk dead,
And while I sit my stomph an *horn*,
I'll swig it where I lie.

The *Greeks* have now a long nose forgot,
The *death* has work begun,
Thy poverty a now my it's,
Fish, nay, not even shun.

In this one thing we'll request,
By yeiler *pistol's* ball,
"And if I'm not go to hell,
*I'll take another pull.*"

If I to all eternity,
Could smile and reward you,
I assure I would consound be,
A fishy, sinking bog.

CHUMS.

How to live so that you may not die without somebody to pray by you.

Common sense believes crime, and at the gallows you will not want somebody to pray by you.

A young fellow once went to court a girl, and being very bashful, he was somewhat puzzled how knowing what to say, at length he broke silence by saying, "father's cut had a call to day, and it was all over white like a sheep."

A gentleman asked a humble Hibernian the reason why his countrymen made so many bulls? "I'll tell you that" replied the other,—"we never make bulls in our own language; it is when we speak English that we do it: so, you see, they are *English* bulls, not Irish.

Good Or or Evil.—We have never been able, without flagging heartily, to think of the reason given by the celebrated doctor Radcliffe for calling the wife of Lord chief justice Hall. The doctor had attended her lay-shop with a degree of diligence very remarkable for a man in his situation, and being asked by one of his intimate friends the cause of bestowing such unusual attention upon a person who had no particular claim upon his care, he answered, "Why, to be sure, I have been pretty much engaged with very obstinate disorder, though I have no regard for her: but I know her husband loves her, and I cured her on purpose to plague him!"

A hen vivant on mentioning the number of cocks which he had drawn on the preceding evening, was asked of how many persons the party consisted, to which he replied, "Four, for Pardon O'Neal," said he "was one; the two Macquires was two; and myself was three.—Arrah, then, what is memory I have, or not to be able to reckoner the other!' Sir! below O'Neal he I said before, was one: the two Macquires was two; and myself was three;—the Devil burn me but there was four, for there was a very piece, and short though, for the life of me, I can't make out more than three of them.

Measure of Distances in Holland.—In the villages of Holland, among the peasants distance is computed by the smoking of their pipes, and they tell you that from village to village is about a pipe and a half: two pipes, half a pipe &c.

*A Lover's Vengeance.*—A Scottish paper relates a most extraordinary instance of the mis of human kindness being turned to gall in the bosom of a herdsman. The matter was made public at the instance of the Procurator Fiscal, against a farm servant for cutting the tail of a farmer there, and tying all his cows together by the tails. The motive alleged for this singular act of malevolence was disappointment in love, the defendant having paid his addresses to one of the farmer's servant girls, who would have nothing to do with him. He then thought of expressing, in some fit grief and his indignation through the medium of the cows; and to be sure the lowing and rage of the poor animals when thus strong together, are described as having been truly dreadful. The cows was heard at an incredible distance, and when the cause of it was ascertained, it was the first object observed that M——'s cows had lost their tails, if not their heads together to disturb the repose of the whole neighborhood.

The famous Hannibal Carucci the painter, had a brother named Augustine, a poet of some celebrity, and a man somewhat of a humorist. Augustine having delivered a long and animated discourse in praise of that wonderful group of statuary, the Laocoon and his sons, it was observed to Hannibal that it was extraordinary he did not add his share of eulogium on that wonderful performer. Hannibal took up a crayon, and immediately drew the group with so much exactness at it he had the statues before him. The same action was a panegyric that exceeded in felicity all that the most brilliant figures of speech or the most energetic expression could have produced.—Turning round to his brother, Hannibal observed to him, "poets paint with words, as painters speak with their pencil." It was a principle of that extraordinary painter, that pictures were always good exactly in proportion to the nearness of the approximation to nature, and he related that he was dining one summer day painting the merits of the two celebrated rival pictures of the Martyrdom of St. Andrew, the one painted by Lanfranc-Sant, and the other by Francesco Albano, by observing, that to say we must not let our daughter had stood a long time talking about and surveying the picture of Domenichino, but then passed by that of Albano, without taking any particular notice of it.

## ANECDOTE OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS SIR JOHN HOLT.

The society for the reformation of manners, was set up in the time of King William's reign, and continued to the present day, though assisted upon good principles, yet, in many instances, acted upon rediculous as asserts are to be to the cause of real morality, as to that of common sense. That was exemplified in the case of Leverbridge, the well known popular vocal performer of old songs, whom they prosecuted merely for singing an ode of Dryden's the subject of which was drinking, and some other, &c. It would seem that the fanatical spirit of the society infected the public, for the grand jury found the bill against poor Leverbridge.

When the trial came on before Sir John Holt, he at once perceived the narrow spirit of the prosecution; and finding the fact of the singing so fully proved, the tongue of the opposing counsel gent to get Leverbridge out of the scrape. He called for the record and, after reading it over very attentively, observed that as he saw nothing in the words very culpable, he imagined the offence must lie in the manner of singing it; he, therefore, desired Leverbridge might sing it before the court; this he complied with to the best of his and, sung it with so much power of voice and taste, that the jury were quite out of order and both acquitted him, and he was carried home on the shoulders of the court as triumph.

Sir John Holt was one of the most dignified, upright and unbeatable of the British judges; the integrity of his character is delineated in the fourteenth number of the Tatler, under the name of Verites; in the Spectator, by Addison, known by wild and simplicity. Being once on the bench at the Old Bailey, educating as a judge, a fellow was tried for highway robbery, and very earnestly supported by counsel, who handsomely endeavored to have been one of his early companions in dissipation. After the trial was over, curiously ordered them to be brought in private, or order to inquire the fortune of his contemporaries, which was much more successful. He, therefore, asked the fellow what was become of Tom such-a-one and Dick such-a-one, and the rest of the party in whom they belonged. When the fellow recollected himself, and looking a little low now, replied, "Alas! my lord—they are all hanged, except your lordship and myself."

A lady passing through Hampshire, observed the following notice on a board:—"Horses taken to grass—long tails, three shillings and sixpence; short tails, two shillings." The lady asked the owner of the land the reason for the difference of price. He answered, You see, sir, as to the long tails can brush away the flies but the short ones are so tormented by them, that they can hardly eat at all."

## SOMETHING CURIOUS.

The following remarks of a correspondent of the Boston Courier, are curious, and will, we think, be interesting, speaker fantastical. To us the story, however, is entirely new, and we believe it is so to most of our readers.—Ed. Olio.

At any rate, there is more in it than in the Indian story of Madame de Staël, who, on her return to the haunts of loud sounds from the circles, etc., which startle the audience at the passage *And then went down to the sea in ships*. Mr. Augusta was, that she "wondered that at the moment when the sea revealed, every body was connected to stop their ears."

The Creation of Music.—Having attended several of the rehearsals of Haydn's 'Creation' by the Handel and Haydn Society, I was forcibly struck with the admirable idea of representing the appearance of light, in the rising of the sun, by sound. Creation, indeed, is, therefore, farther an exemplification of this singular theory. In the commencement of the piece the hearer is not attracted by a soft streaming note from the violins, which, in symmetry gradually fills the rays of sound—which soon from the second violin—diverge into the chord of the second, to which is reflectly imparted a greater fulness of color in the violas and violoncellos stand in with exquisite harmony. At the fifth bar the chord begins to find their earlier juice, while the flute utters the mountain head of the violin. As the notes ascend to the highest point of brightness, the orange, the scarlet, the purple, unite in the increasing splendor—and the glorious orb at length appears, enveloped with all the brightest hues of harmony.

Perhaps there is nothing in nature which is more magnificent than seeing are well represented by sound, as light. The answer of the blind man, who, being asked his idea of the color of scarlet, replied, that it was like the sound of the trumpet, is a rare likened, but was many at first sight unintelligible. It should be observed that the character of different instruments sounds and inwardly on the acuteness or gravity of their tones, but also on the degree of force with which sounds are produced by them. If, in the 'Creation' to which I quoted, the impulse upon the nerves of the eye produced by the light of the sun, were as great as is that produced upon the ear by sounds, the impression upon the consciousness, or seat of sensation in the brain, will probably be the same, or so nearly so that the difference of the sensations of objects will be associated in the mind. According to this theory the different musical instruments may be characterized by certain shades of colors, so as to be classed in the following manner.

| Wind Instruments. | Stringed Instruments. |
|---|---|
| Trombone, | Double diapason, |
| Trumpet, | Horn, |
| Clarionet, | Violin, |
| Oboe, | Violoncello, |
| Common Alto, | Tenor, |
| Flute, | Double bass, |
| Piccolo, | Double diapason, |
| Horn, | violet. |
| Violin, | blue. |
| Violoncello, | green. |
| Double bass, | yellow. |
| Tenor, | orange. |
| Common Alto, | red. |
| Flute, | sky blue. |
| Piccolo, | Double bass, deep crim. |

Diapason, deeper blue.

## HAZEL DIVINING ROD.

The employment of the hazel, or witch rod, when employed to discover ore or metal, was associated with many superstitious observances. The first, however, is the discovery of water has been effected with it, when held in the hand of certain persons, as is well known. The following narrative, which has been lately communicated to us by a friend residing in Norfolk, on the subject in the clearest point of view—And we shall conclude with that the names are well known to many of our readers, are utterly incapable either of deceiving others or being deceived themselves.

"Jan. 21, 1830. It is just fifty years since Lady Wodehouse came to live at Kimberley, and it was then sixteen years old, and was on a visit with her family at a farm-house in Norfolk, in the course of which wanted to find a spring to supply her house and the farm, and that person, and no person else who could do so with a twig. The English party ridiculed the idea, but still agreed to accompany him, which they did in a carriage. The man, however, pronounced that he had arrives at the object of his search, and that he could perceive the twig turn in his hands, and in either case she should never get a bucket of water from there, and it, though in studious concealment. She was then told that she should be blindfolded, and not get the name of a witch, and in either case she should never get a bucket. Of this, she made no scruples began to wear away; and when Dr Hutton published Ozanam's researches in 1802, she was all agog for it. Of course, the whole affair was absurd, (vol. ii. p. 260) she wrote a long letter to Dr Hutton, in which she stated the fact which she knew. The Doctor answered it, begging further evidence; and after it had been inserted in a second letter, requested the name of the correspondent: that Lady Wodehouse was dead years afterwards she went at Dr. Hutton's pressing request to Kimberley Farm and Hall, and she then showed him the experiment, and described a spring in a field which he had lately bought, and had wanted to find water. The spring, he said he has since sold to the college, and for a further proof of the existence of the virtue of the twig, On morning showed the experiment to Lord and Lady Wodehouse, and to Dr. Hutton, and this forked hazel twig, about sixteen inches long, he held it by the two ends, the bending down ward. When she came to the place where water was under ground, the twig immediately turned round, and pointed to the spot. It was repeated by the surrounding company, and with the same result. A degree of agitation was observed in her face. At the first trial, however, she says the agitation was great; and in the hour she cannot wholly divest herself of it, even in the present day. She frequently tried several times, in different parts of the park and her statement was invariably the same. Among those persons in England who have the virtue of discovering water by the twig are Sir C. H. and Miss F. It is extraordinary that this effect is produced at a well or other great earth does not interpose between the twig and the water. The exercise of the faculty is independent of any volition, and the person in whom it resides cannot, by any means, impart it to whom, we regret, the most implicit confidence. Of the latter, Lady Wodehouse is one; and this person is evidently the same with that of Ozanam, who, (vol. ii. p. 260) failed to employ the hazel twig.—*Quarterly Review.*

## A PENCIL SKETCH OF A NIGHT SCENE IN LONDON.

"Theke young men," said my guide, 'are from your side of the Atlantic—Kentucky, I believe: they have lost large sums of money here, and inspecting foul play, are feguing drunkenness, and affecting to be more drunk than they are, and with full determination, should there be occasion for it, to fight a duel in the morning to cover their losing found to correspond, since the affair is known to every one present, and the circumstances sound the discordant clamors of bets and the conflicting opinions and predictions of the surrounding crowd. Those men, who are usually take place in the evening, generally by candle light, and the crowd is a motley one, semblage of spectators, of every rank; but the chief feature in the group is the fancy men, who are clustering, and it will, no doubt, be ere long wholly monopolized by the lower orders.

The custom of *cock-throwing*—that is, of throwing sticks at a cock exposed at a stake—is also still practised in some parts of Shropshire, is supposed to have originated during the war with France, in the reign of King John of Third, and to have been considered as a mark of hatred and contempt for the French, from whom that bird was the national emblem; but the more probable conjecture is, that it arose from that idea of a blacksmith's race was on the throw of the dexter. Others, again, will ascribe it to the Scandinavian, shaking him as a terrier would a rat, which was probably borrowed by the Danes, who was not-so-us with his colleague, was unmercifully scared by the cocks, and that he had made a compact with the Devil, who promised to be at his service on set occasions, and to give him certain warning when he was about to be taken, on condition that he would in return be allowed to torment as much as he pleased the cocks, which he did, by throwing sticks at them. Be that as it may, the cruel sport is evidently a remnant of the superstitious observances of the dark ages, and is, therefore, deserving of the severest reprobation.

Pope Clement claimed the right of giving kingdoms and receiving crowns. Don Sancho, king of Aragon, king of Castile, having been excommunicated by Pope Gregory VII. upon the occasion of a visit which he paid to him, the interpreter who accompanied him asked him what was the reason of the pope's displeasure. "Sire" replied he, "the pope has created you king of Egypt!" "I do not know that," replied the prince. "Go then, and proclaim that I have created you." Ximenes, the Cardinal Peter, who relates the anecdote, in what I call a primary sort of manner, he will give you to Don Sancho an ideal kingdom; he returns the favor with a chimerical pontificate.

Colour and Scent of Flowers.—Happens that white flowers are more frequently fragrant than coloured ones; for in 100 white there are, on an average, 14,5 with no scent, whereas among the 100 coloured ones whereas, among the like number of coloured flowers, only 8 have an agreeable scent, and 1,4 disagreeable odour.—*Court Journal.*

# THE RURAL ECONOMIST.

## THE GRAIN WORM.

This insect has, within a few years, done damage, in this country, to the amount of millions of dollars; yet but very little attention has been paid to the subject by Agricultural Societies or legislative bodies, and individuals have generally been very remiss in their inquiries into it, though it is of the highest importance. We have known as many cases in the south as here; but they are contradictory; it is not yet thoroughly understood, and it is better that two different opinions will be advanced; and many of the facts, and, no doubt, the whole of the theories theories are unfounded. We shall occasionally publish such articles as we think will simply relate facts, and those who are endeavoring to learn the habits of these insects, and discover the most effectual way to destroy them. Great exertions will be made this year by many, and we hope that they effectually crush him of the above-mentioned diseases.

27 Persons who doubt the above cure, are most respectfully directed to call at Franklin Row, 3 doors above the north west corner of Shippen and Georges streets.

BENJAMIN BROWN.

Philadelphia, October 10, 1829.

Dr. WM. EVANS'S Medical Office for the sale of his Medicines, is at No. 3 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, where his Medicine can always be obtained.

oct 10—3m

## Removal.

## SLEEPER & BROTHER

Have removed their Dyes and Painted Miniatures from No. 14 to No. 16 South Second street, a few doors north of Chestnut.

oct 10—3m

## Important to Mothers.

DOCTOR PARIS' celebrated SOOTHING SYRUP, for INFANTILE TEETHING is warranted when applied to the INFANTS GUMS (according to directions) it immediately produces immediate relief; it is so pleasant to the taste that children will not refuse it, and will positively allow the gums to be rubbed with it. This remedy has saved thousands of INFANTS from a premature grave, and will preserve thousands more. Let no child suffer from teething, when this invaluable Syrup can be obtained.

Sold only at Dr. EVANS' Office, No. 3 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

oct 10—3m

## Wetherill and Brother,

MANUFACTURERS, No. 62 North Front street, Philadelphia, offer for sale

| | |
|---|---|
| Whiting, | Copperas, |
| Red Lead, | Oil Vitriol, |
| Litharge, | Aqua Fortis, |
| Sugar Lead, | Glauber Salts, |
| Nitre, | Epsom Salts, |
| Chrome Green, | Bench Screws, |
| Chrome Yellow, | Salts of Tartar, |
| Yellow Ochre, | Lancaster, &c. &c. |

Also, a full assortment of Chemical Articles, all of which being made by themselves, are confidently recommended to the attention of Druggists and Physicians, whose orders they will supply for any quantities required.

oct 10—3m

## TO TAILORS.

*Word's Protractor System and the Fashions.*

THE Proprietor of the above System, has determined to gain ground, and is practised in almost every quarter of the city. He has received the assessments throughout the East Indies and China, and it is a matter of surprise to him, that in Paris; but in no country has it been carried to greater extent than in London. The Fashions are selected with as much attention to prefigure as a race-horse, the art of cutting them in so concise a manner, that a child may learn it in a few hours, most of the greatest self-importance, and the system is raised to such as much anxiety as a gladiator in the arena, and he is not satisfied if he has failed he has since sold to the college, and for a further proof of the existence of the virtue of the twig, On morning showed the experiment to Lord and Lady Wodehouse, and to Dr. Hutton, and this forked hazel twig, about sixteen inches long, he held it by the two ends, the bending down ward. When she came to the place where water was under ground, the twig immediately turned round, and pointed to the spot. It was repeated by the surrounding company, and with the same result. A degree of agitation was observed in her face. At the first trial, however, she says the agitation was great; and in the hour she cannot wholly divest herself of it, even in the present day. She frequently tried several times, in different parts of the park and her statement was invariably the same. Among those persons in England who have the virtue of discovering water by the twig are Sir C. H. and Miss F. It is extraordinary that this effect is produced at a well or other great earth does not interpose between the twig and the water. The exercise of the faculty is independent of any volition, and the person in whom it resides cannot, by any means, impart it to whom, we regret, the most implicit confidence. Of the latter, Lady Wodehouse is one; and this person is evidently the same with that of Ozanam, who, (vol. ii. p. 260) failed to employ the hazel twig.—*Quarterly Review.*

## A PENCIL SKETCH OF A NIGHT SCENE IN LONDON.

"Theke young men," said my guide, 'are from your side of the Atlantic—Kentucky, I believe: they have lost large sums of money here, and inspecting foul play, are feguing drunkenness, and affecting to be more drunk than they are, and with full determination, should there be occasion for it, to fight a duel in the morning to cover their losing found to correspond, since the affair is known to every one present, and the circumstances sound the discordant clamors of bets and the conflicting opinions and predictions of the surrounding crowd. Those men, who are usually take place in the evening, generally by candle light, and the crowd is a motley one, semblage of spectators, of every rank; but the chief feature in the group is the fancy men, who are clustering, and it will, no doubt, be ere long wholly monopolized by the lower orders.

The custom of *cock-throwing*—that is, of throwing sticks at a cock exposed at a stake—is also still practised in some parts of Shropshire, is supposed to have originated during the war with France, in the reign of King John of Third, and to have been considered as a mark of hatred and contempt for the French, from whom that bird was the national emblem; but the more probable conjecture is, that it arose from that idea of a blacksmith's race was on the throw of the dexter. Others, again, will ascribe it to the Scandinavian, shaking him as a terrier would a rat, which was probably borrowed by the Danes, who was not-so-us with his colleague, was unmercifully scared by the cocks, and that he had made a compact with the Devil, who promised to be at his service on set occasions, and to give him certain warning when he was about to be taken, on condition that he would in return be allowed to torment as much as he pleased the cocks, which he did, by throwing sticks at them. Be that as it may, the cruel sport is evidently a remnant of the superstitious observances of the dark ages, and is, therefore, deserving of the severest reprobation.

Tartini, a celebrated musician, who was born at Pirano, in Istria, being much inclined to the study of music, and his parents opposing his inclination, he eloped with a young girl of great beauty, whom he married in private. Soon after, he was obliged to conceal himself, and took refuge in a convent of Franciscans at Assisi, where he remained some months, under the protection of the guardian, who kindly supplied him with books and music. Here he applied himself with great assiduity to the violin, and made a surprising progress in a short time. Returning to his native country, he found his wife dead, and was himself obliged to fly from the resentment of her family. He then retired to Ancona, where he remained four years, and applied himself to the study of his favorite instrument with such success, that he soon became the first performer on the violin in Italy. From Ancona he went to Venice, where he performed a solo at the house of the celebrated Cornaro, which raised his reputation to the highest pitch. Here he married a second wife, a lady of fortune, by whom he had a son, who died young. Tartini, after residing some years at Venice, went to Padua, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died in 1770.

## Liver Complaint,

*Cured by Dr. Wm. Evans' Chamomile Tonic and Family Aperient Pills.*

MR. CHARLES MOORE, Lancaster co. Pa. suffering nearly two years, by his friend Christian Hoffman, of Manheim, to make use of Dr. Evans' Medicines, which he did, and found relief after using a few bottles of the Tonic and Pills, and by persevering in their use for a short time longer, was entirely restored to health, and has since enjoyed uninterrupted good health. Mr. Moore is a respectable publican of the town, and can be seen by any person wishing to call on him.

Dr. Evans' Chamomile Tonic and Family Aperient Pills, are for sale at his office, No. 3 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, where his Medicine can always be obtained.

oct 10—3m

## The Highest Rate of Interest.

In per cent. per annum paid Quarterly.

Or Compound Interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

## MANUAL LABOR BANK AND

Six Per Cent. Saving Fund,

Secured in Trust by Judgment confessed on Real Estate and pledged Stock, amounting to the following

CERTIFICATE.

On the 11th day of May, 1830, I, Bond and Judgment, Bond, for Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, at the Suit of the Manual Labor Bank and Six Per Cent. Saving Fund, and Recorded in the Office of the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, in No. 1, May Term, and May 11, 1830. Pro Prothonotary.

Attest, JOHN SMITH.

JACOB RIDGWAY, Esq. Trustee and Real Holder.

THE MANUAL LABOR BANK AND SIX PER CENT. FUND, has been established by the Proprietor, in order to afford to Mechanics, Journeymen, Apprentices, and others, an opportunity of depositing their savings, and to give to the industrious working man the benefit of the profits of Banking, which have hitherto been confined to the Stockholders. The Proprietor, though a guarantee, that he will accept no deposits but such as he considers safe, and will be responsible for the solidity, and which on effecting guarantee, will be responsible for the solidity, and which on effecting guarantee, will be responsible for the solidity, and which on effecting guarantee,